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IZRAELYAN CONDEMNS U.S. CONGRESS DECISION ON CBW

LD191716 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Speaking of the disarmament conference in Geneva, the head of the USSR delegation, Izraelyan, condemned the recent decision by the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives to allocate funds for the production of a new type of chemical weapons -- nerve-paralyzing binary weapons. At the request of the Soviet delegation, the TASS statement of 10 July this year, which stresses that the U.S. Government bears full responsibility for all the consequences of this step, was distributed as a working document of the conference. It is the direct duty of the peoples not to permit the new crime being prepared against peace and mankind.

PRAVDA DENIES GENEVA TALKS HAVE MADE PROGRESS

PM201716 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent B. Dubrovin dispatch: "Geneva: What Hinders Progress"]

[Text] Geneva, 17 Jul -- The second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms has ended here. The Soviet and U.S. delegations are discussing the three questions on the agenda: offensive space arms, strategic offensive weapons, and medium-range nuclear weapons. The joint Soviet-U.S. statement of 8 January this year is the foundation and basis for these new talks, which are being held at the USSR's initiative. It was formulated as a result of the January meeting in Geneva between the USSR foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state. This document -- I think it is appropriate to recall this once again -- states: "The sides agree that the subject matter of the talks will be the complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, strategic and medium-range, and all these questions will be examined and resolved as an interconnected whole."

It is no accident that the words "interconnected whole" appear in the text. Back in January the Soviet and U.S. representatives agreed that the questions of space, strategic nuclear weapons, and medium-range nuclear weapons constitute a single complex and that it is impossible to reach agreement on one of the directions without taking into account or influencing the other two. And the question of the nonmilitarization of space was deemed of paramount importance. You need not be a military specialist to realize the simple truth that the appearance of offensive space arms on the U.S. side would violate the existing military-strategic parity between the USSR and United States, and, naturally, would nullify efforts in the two other directions: the reduction of strategic offensive and medium-range nuclear weapons.

Soon after the January meeting the U.S. secretary of state confirmed in a letter addressed to the USSR Foreign minister that the U.S. Government intends to fulfill the accord reached in Geneva and that it is serious about the commitments adopted under this accord.

Now that the second round is over it is clearly possible to sum up certain preliminary results of the work that has been done and to assess the sides' positions. And, needless to say, one cannot fail to take into account the fact that the talks are discussing extremely complex, fundamental problems that affect in the most direct way the sides' vitally important security interests.

That is probably why it would be incorrect to assess their course and success purely by the criterion of time: how many weeks or months the delegations have spent seeking mutually acceptable solutions. Something else is important.

Has there been progress at the talks, do the sides' positions accord with the prior understanding, and is the time spent around the negotiating table being wasted?

The USSR came to Geneva with the firm intention to hold constructive talks on preventing the militarization of space and on radically reducing strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range missiles. Proceeding on the basis that it is unnatural to hold talks on arms reduction while simultaneously building up arms, the USSR, as is well known, proposed that it and the United States introduce a moratorium on the creation -- including scientific research work -- testing, and deployment of offensive space arms for the duration of the talks. At the same time the quantitative buildup in strategic nuclear arms and the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and the corresponding Soviet retaliatory measures must be stopped.

In order to ease the quest for accords, the USSR unilaterally introduced a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles as of 7 April this year and halted the implementation of other retaliatory measures in Europe prompted by the deployment of the new U.S. missiles. Reaffirming in practice with specific actions its desire to reach agreement, in connection with the start of the second round the USSR again addressed to the United States a proposal that a moratorium on nuclear and space arms, which would be an important step toward strengthening mutual trust, be immediately established. The USSR proposed that in establishing the moratorium both sides agree that they would submit at the talks within a set period -- say 1-2 months -- their own specific proposals on all the questions under discussion, including the levels to which they would be prepared to reduce strategic offensive arms, naturally, given a ban on offensive space arms.

Thus, the USSR,aware of its responsibility for the fate of peace and the success of the talks, is honestly traveling its part of the road toward reaching agreement in organizing a constructive dialogue and in the quest for a solution to the most important problem of our time.

But talks are a two-way street. Their success depends on reciprocity and on the partner's willingness and readiness to show realism and political will and honorably carry out existing accords. However, at the second round of the talks the U.S. side has been demonstrating an openly obstructionist approach and blocking the achievement of progress. It is believed in local journalistic circles here that during the second round Washington continued to adhere to a position far removed from the desire to seek in a serious and businesslike way ways of achieving realistic solutions.

The unconstructiveness of this position and the U.S. desire to work not toward ending the nuclear arms race but toward building up nuclear arms can be clearly seen both in its negative reaction to the Soviet proposal to freeze the creation of offensive space arms, strategic offensive arms, and medium-range nuclear weapons for the duration of the talks and in its categorical refusal to discuss the nonmilitarization of space.

The point of departure of the talks has been and continues to be the accord reached in Geneva 8 January this year. For instance, it was agreed that the talks would work out decisions on preventing an arms race in space. But it is being noted here that on this cardinal question the U.S. side continues to espouse its old positions. Thus local journalists, citing circles close to the U.S. delegation, are talking about "Washington's firm desire to do everything possible to legitimize the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI], in fact a program for the creation of offensive space weapons."

Evidantly with a view to checking "Moscow's reaction," THE NEW YORK TIMES recently lauched a trial balloon stating that the Soviet side would agree to accept an arms control treaty while simultaneously allowing the United States to implement work on the "star wars" program.

The Soviet delegation in Geneva described this report as absolutely untrue. Even the U.S. State Department had to deny it.

Nor has there been any change in the U.S. side's position on the other two directions of the talks: strategic offensive arms and medium-range nuclear weapons. The United States tries to justify the continued deployment of its missiles in Europe with false allegations about the imaginary "superiority" of the USSR and is building up its strategic offensive arms. Even though -- and the U.S. Administration is perfectly well aware of this -- the USSR does not have nor has ever had any military superiority in this sphere.

Realizing the shakiness of its positions and seeing the mounting opposition to "star wars" in the world, Washington is trying to convince its NATO allies and international public opinion that nonetheless there has been "some progress" at the talks in these two directions and success would be just around the corner were it not for the USSR's "negative attitude" to the SDI program. That is how local diplomatic and journalistic circles assessed the persistently circulated rumors that "a rapprochement between positions is emerging" at the talks, that there is "tangible progress" on a number of problems, and so forth. Journalists are told: "What do you expect? After all, there have only been two rounds. What are two rounds in talks on such complex problems!"

However, dragging out the talks for many years -- and it is believed here that the Americans are striving to do just that -- is downright sabotage and the most blatant violation of the accord of 8 January this year. The USSR does not intend to promote this position, just as it does not intend to close its eyes to the delaying tactics the U.S. partner has been consciously using. To expect the USSR play into U.S. hands at the negotiating table is an extremely dangerous illusion.

The third round of the talks is scheduled for mid-September. The U.S. side must finally change its unconstructive approach to examination of the questions of nuclear and sapce arms.

U.S. WANTS 'ENDLESS NEGOTIATIONS' IN GENEVA

LD201637 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by Vitaliy Kobysh]

[Text] A course of peace, or one of confrontation? Here is a commentary on the U.S. Administration's position at the negotiations aimed at curbing the arms race. The commentary is by Vitaliy Kobysh, the publicist:

Hello, comrades. At the most important talks taking place in Geneva, Stockholm, and Vienna the latest rounds have ended and been adjourned. In many countries parliament has been dissolved for the holiday season.

There is no break, however, in the military preparations of the United States and its NATO allies, nor in the arms race they have unleashed. The situation remains tense, and the results of the aforementioned negotiations have not given any visible results. They have brought no hope of a change for the better.

At the Geneva talks, for example, where key problems concerning the peace and security of the peoples are directly linked, the U.S. delegation is clearly stalling and deliberately shying away from in-depth discussion of the issues, shying away from the main thing -- the quest for accord on the nonmilitarization of space and renunciation of the nuclear arms race.

The impression is created that Washington is preparing to conduct endless negotiations in Geneva. The fact that official U.S. spokesmen have recently been trying hard to prove that there can hardly be success in reaching agreement also draws attention to itself. The same motif can also be heard clearly in connection with the forthcoming meeting, also in Geneva, between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and President Reagan at the end of November. A White House spokesman has just announced that the U.S. side, I quote: will not strive to achieve any specific agreement in the realm of arms control.

The question arises: What, then, is the purpose of all these negotiations? Perhaps Washington is just playing a game, one element of which is to prepare public opinion, so that it will not expect anything tangible or constructive from the talks.

Of course, the USSR has no intention of participating in such games. As before, it will seek to ensure that a reliable barrier is placed in the path of the arms race, above all the space and nuclear arms races. We shall not pause in this struggle even for a moment. There will be no summer holidays, no breaks in it.

As for the position and actions of the U.S. authorities, they will be judged both in our country and throughout the world, not by their words about devotion to peace, which are so often uttered in Washington, but by their actual deeds.

MOSCOW MEETING DEDICATED TO POLISH ANNIVERSARY

LD191743 Moscow Televison Serivce in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Jul 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting was held in Moscow today of representatives of the working people of the captial, dedicated to the 41st anniversary of Polish rebirth. It was pointed out at the meeting that cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland is based upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and the community of vital interests and political goals of the fraternal states and peoples.

Gdansk Party Leader Arrives

LD191730 Moscow Televison Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Jul 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Today, Comrade Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting with Comrade Bejger, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Gdansk Voivodship Party Committee. He arrived in the Soviet Union heading a delegation of the Soviet-Polish friendship society to participate in events being staged in the USSR to mark the 41st anniversary of Polish rebirth.

ACADEMICIAN ASSESSES CEMA COOPERATION

LD212121 Moscow World Service in English 1610 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] The Soviet Union is at present introducing far-reaching economic reforms. The Soviet people take into consideration the interests of the world socialist system and are trying to facilitate the development of all socialist countries. Here is what the director of the Institute of the World Socialist System, Academician Oleg Bogomolov, has told our reporter about this:

The Soviet Union is going through a turning point in its social and economic advancement. The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, devoted to the preparations for the next, 27th, congress of the party, advanced a program for the accelerated scientific and technological development of the nation. The program provides for achieving a new quality in the economy and society and not merely increasing the rate of economic growth. Technological reconstruction is the main lever of the intensification of the economy.

As this country gets down to implementing its long-term plans, it takes into account that similar tasks now face other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, as well. Success in this undertaking depends on how concerted is our cooperation. The Soviet Union is planning profound economic reforms and, while doing so, it takes into account the needs and interests of the fraternal socialist countries. We want the accelerated social and economic advancement of this country to become an important factor for promoting socialist economic integration and cooperation within the framework of the Council. The important, if not decisive, part played by the Soviet Union in this is determined by its vast scientific, technological, and industrial potential.

But the potential of our partners in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance is also very considerable indeed. These nations have an industrial output amounting to 50 percent of the Soviet Union's. The fraternal socialist nations have a powerful scientific and technological potential. By pooling our efforts in resolving crucial scientific and technological problems, we shall benefit all participants in socialist integration.

One of the tasks facing the Soviet Union now is the expansion of its export potential. This is most important for the branches of the economy on which scientific and technological progress hinges. The members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance have mapped out five top priority avenues in their scientific and technological strategy. They are the broader introduction of electronics, the development of nuclear power engineering, comprehensive mechanization and automation of production, the introduction of industrial robots on a large scale, and the development of new materials and the development of biotechnology. Considerable progress has already been made by the Soviet Union in all these areas and the good results already achieved will help the other members of the Council.

Considerable experience in this has already been accumulated. Suffice it to recall the Soviet contribution to the advancement of nuclear power engineering in the member-nations. The nuclear power engineering technologies and knowhow developed in this country reliably serve the economies of the other member-countries and help them resolve the problem of increasing the output of electricity. The development of the electronics industry depends to a large extent on the supply of advanced components and integrated circuits. The Soviet Union has also made considerable progress here. This country's achievements in the development of new materials and the production of exceptionally pure compounds have been widely acclaimed. The advancements of the smelting industry as well as the chemical and electronics industries require such materials. The Soviet achievements in this field are part of the common potential of the socialist community.

The basic Soviet industries, such as the fuel and energy and metallurgical, will also be developed with the interests of the other socialist countries in mind. The Soviet Union is hoping that the fraternal nations will be able to expand their export potentials in these industries. Long-term cooperation programs have been drawn up to meet the needs of the socialist countries in fuel and raw materials. The programs are based on such major producers as the oil and smelting complex in Krivoy Rog and the new gas pipeline between Siberia and the Western border of the USSR. The Soviet Union will considerably expand the exports of electricity. To this end two major nuclear power stations are under construction in the Ukraine. One of them is already producing electricity for the fraternal socialist countries.

The Soviet Union is also drawing up and implementing large-scale measures to save raw materials and energy and make sure that they are utilized rationally. The Soviet Union honors its obligations for the supplies of these materials for the fraternal nations. The more savings is made here in this country, the more fuel and energy products it will be able to export to the socialist nations. The member-countries of the Council have adopted a joint program for saving fuel and raw materials. The Soviet Union also attaches great importance to the restructuring of industry. The industries themselves and relations between them are reorganized. As a result, labor productivity and economic efficiency will grow. These structural changes are in agreement with the requirement of the present stage of scientific and technological progress. The member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance complement their economic potentials.

As the economic policies of the socialist countries were concerted for the period ending in the year 2000, stable markets for the products of the socialist countries have been identified in this country.

This will no doubt help our partners to assess their export capabilities more accurately and plan their export industries in advance. This will enable them to improve production efficiency and upgrade technological standards. We are pleased, Academican Bogomolov said in conclusion, that the friends of the Soviet Union, the working people of the socialist countries, approve the Soviet plans for a radical improvement of all aspects of the economy. They feel certain that the improvement of the Soviet economy will facilitate their own economic progress.

MOSCOW FORUM COMMEMORATES 7TH COMINTERN

PM181317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For Peace and Solidarity"]

[Text] The seventh Communist International Congress was an important milestone in the history of the international workers and communist movement. The scientific conference which opened in Moscow 16 July was devoted to its 50th anniversary. The conference is being held by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Social Sciences, and the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Academician A.G. Yegorov, director of the CPSU Entral Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, who opened the conference, noted that the seventh congress played a tremendous role in mobilizing the communist parties, broad people's masses, and all people of good will to struggle against fascism, for democracy, and against the danger of world war.

The participants in the conference revealed the historical importance of the decisions of the seventh Communist International Congress and their importance in the struggle of Communists and all progressive forces against the threat of a new world war. The speakers expressed support for the CPSU's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy.

O. Arevolo, member of the political commission and secretariat of the Argentine Communist Party Central Committee; K. Lava, member of the Philippine Communist Party Central Committee Politburo; K Okamoto, member of the Communist Party of Japan Central Committee Presidium standing bureau; and M. Puetz, member of the Communist Party of Luxembourg Central Committee Executive Committee, addressed the conference, covering various questions of the history of the seventh congress and the present struggle of the working class and working people against the threat of world nuclear war and for social progress. Taking part in the work of the conference were responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, scientists, CPSU veteran, and representatives of the Marxist theoretical and research centers and institutes of 28 countries.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD200102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1615 GMT 19 Jul 85

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program, presented by Vyacheslav Larentyev, All-Union Radio foreign affairs commentator, with Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, political observer; Aleksandr Zholvker, political observer; Vitaliy Gan, international affairs journalist; Vladimir Pashko, "a colleague"; Nikolay Agayants, "a commentator"; and Sergey Sayenko, correspondent in London]

U.S.-USSR Relations

[Excerpts] [Lavrentyev] The highest aim of the CPSU and the Soviet state is the preservation of peace and general and complete disarmament, writes Nikolay Fedorovich Shimko from Moscow. The Soviet Union is currently taking part in negotiations in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm. Are there any prospects for improvement in the international situation, and, in this connection, what is the state of Soviet-American relations? Similar questions are posed by Comrade Sergey Viktorovich Tikhomirov, from Leningrad, and our regular listener, Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov, from the village of Krivozerye in Penza Oblast. Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, political observer, will reply to them:

[Shishlin] I think that the Soviet position is well known to our listeners. On the whole it is well-defined position. If we are speaking philosophically, the Soviet Union, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has said several times, regards confrontation between the USSR and the United States as an anomaly and in no sense a normal state of affairs. But at the same time, of course, the Soviet Union appreciates that the depth of political disagreements with the United States is great, and the Soviet Union is striving to reduce the depth of the disagreements and to bring an element of trust into Soviet-U.S. relations. Strictly speaking, this is the aim of our unilateral moratorium on deploying medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the country. Our proposal for introducing a moratorium on production of strategic arms and a number of other ideas relating to practical measures to restore an atmosphere of trust in Soviet-American relations, are directed toward this.

In this connection, I should like to recall that at the Vienna talks the Soviet position and those of the other socialist countries look like long-term positions. As far back as February, the delegations from the socialist countries made proposals that effectively signified that the Soviet Union and the United States should in practice reduce their armed forces in Central Europe and that the other participants in the Vienna negotiations should freeze their armed forces and armaments at their present level.

In Stockholm too, as is known, the Soviet Union and our allies stand for the adoption of wide-scale measures, political measures, and for a whole complex of measures aimed precisely at building confidence. This is, as it were, one realm of the steps, the actions being undertaken by the Soviet Union to create the right atmosphere for a successful Soviet-American summit meeting.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union resolutely stands for overcoming the present conflicts and for taking effective measures for settling of these conflicts politically, in the interests of the meeting with the Americans yielding significant results. In particular, the Soviet Union stands most definitely for the use of political means to overcome the situations of conflict in Central America.

While supporting Nicaragua -- and the Sandinista revolution is marking the 6th anniversary of its victory today -- the Soviet Union is just as actively and energetically supporting the efforts of the Contadora Group, which is striving to unravel by peaceful means the intricate knot tied by the United States.

In the Near East, the Soviet position is also unambiguous. The Soviet Union supports the convocation of an international conference with all interested parties taking part, and the use of political means to achieve an all-embracing, just settlement of this prolonged, agonizing, and bloody conflict.

In southern Africa too, the Soviet Union stands on the side of the African states, upholding their right to arrange their lives in their own way. This is the right which precisely the client of the United States in southern Africa, the RSA, as well as the United States itself, are trying to dispute by force of arms and other means. The Soviet Union supports just as definitely the talks being held under United Nations auspices between Afghanistan and Pakistan that seek the political means to resolve the conflict surrounding the DRA.

The Soviet Union quite categorically supports the development of bilateral, mutually beneficial, and broad links between our courtry and the United States.

[Laverenteyev] Nikolay Vladimirovich, what is the U.S. position on these key questions?

[Shishlin] Well, the U.S. modus operandi and the statements of the U.S. Administration recently give the impression that the United States is, as it were, striving to dig in more firmly in its present positions. Why should I say this? Very recently, on 16 July, the second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva ended. These are talks of exceptional importance, but the result of the second round was zero, thanks to the U.S. position.

In Vienna, after the 36th round, the result is again zero, in essence. I have already mentioned the February initiative of the socialist countries at these Vienna talks. The United States and its partners did not even take the trouble to reply to that initiative. They continue to say they are studying it. Nor, of course, can I omit to mention that the United States is endeavoring to turn President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative into a massive immovable great log across the path of any real drive for disarmament.

In the conflicts about which the comrades were asking, it looks as if the United States is preparing the way for its own terrorist policy. Just take a look at what is actually happening. Congress is good enough to stipulate the cases in which the U.S. President may, without sanction from Congress, embark upon direct military action against Nicaragua, and in effect an undeclared war is being waged against Nicaragua. Or take the recent visit by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz to Asia. The fact that in a special decision the United States allocated $5 million for so-called humanitarian aid to the Polpotists draws attention to itself. Well, of course, $5 million is not a vast sum, but it is naturally a signal of the ever-growing U.S. involvement in the anti-Kampuchean campaign.

Also, it is no secret to anyone that to a colossal extent the Afghan counterrevolution depends on the financial and military aid of the United States. Of course, it is for precisely this reason that we have to say that the present U.S. Administration, instead of climbing out of the well-worn ruts and breaking free from the stereotypes, is digging itself ever deeper into the trenches that have been dug during the whole presidency of the current master of the White House.

I should like to draw attention to the fact that the United States is forever breathing fire and brimestone against terrorists, and the term "the confederation of terrorist states" has even been coined. Yet is not everything we have been discussing, in the context of the U.S. attitude to conflicts, not a course of state terrorism?

I say nothing of the fact that, to this day in U.S. political literature and in the U.S. mass media, one everywhere encounters statements, discourses, articles, and pronouncements in the spirit of the well-known utterances about the "evil empire". It seems to me that this first, vital step in leveling Soviet-American relations will be fruitful to whatever extent the actions of other political forces are energetic. Also, it it not just the forces of the USSR and the United States and their public movements that are energetic in the name of improving the world political climate and in the name of resolving contentious international problems by peaceful means.

U.S.-USSR Summit Meeting

[Lavrentyev] Nikolay Vladimirovich, much is being said and written now about the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting, what can you say about this?

[Shishlin] The Soviet-American summit meeting planned for the last part of November is unquestionably an event of first-ranking significance. Above all, I would like to say that the very fact of an accord on a meeting merits a positive attitude, without qualification. It is quite natural, of course, that the Soviet-U.S. meeting, or more precisely the accord on this meeting, is being welcomed everywhere. It is being energetically supported by the socialist countries. In France, Italy, Britain, and in the other countries allied with the United States, the idea of a Soviet-U.S. summit is also being met with approval. All this is gratifying.

Right at this moment, even as we speak, a special White House group is in Geneva for organizational matters relating to the President's journey to meet the Soviet leader. Although it is still some time before the Soviet-American meeting, four months, political as well as organizational preparations for it are under way.

Potsdam Anniversary

[Lavrentyev] Forty years ago, from 17 July to 2 August 1945, a conference of the leaders of the three states of the anti-Hitlerite coalition -- the USSR, the United States, and Great Britain -- took place in Potsdam, near Berlin. Many of our listeners ask us to tell them in detail about that historic event. At the microphone is our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zholkver] After a long and quite sharp discussion, the following was recorded in the official statement on the Potsdam Conference. I quote: "German militarism and nazism will be eradicated, and the allies, in agreement with one another, will now and in the future take other measures to ensure that Germany never again threaten its neighbors or the preservation of world peace." Reading that 40-year-old document now, one cannot but note that the Western powers, and first and foremost the United State, have broken that solemn pledge. Unlike the GDR, where the decisions of the Potsdam conference have been implemented in full, the development of West Germany has taken another course. Its inclusion in NATO, the arming of the FRG, and finally the stationing on its territory of U.S. nuclear first-strike missiles are the main reasons for the current dangerous tension in Europe.

Does this tension exist in Europe alone? Here one cannot help recalling another event of 40 years ago. Just 1 day before the start of the Potsdam Conference the United States carried out the first atomic weapon test. On the following day, Truman wrote in his dairy: The bomb has become the only truly important business in Potsdam. The U.S. President tried unambiguously to play the atomic trump to pressure the Russians. True, nothing came of this in Potsdam. However, as we all know, to this day Washington puts its stakes on strength, primarily nuclear strength, recently even on strength in space. This is what has given rise to the current threat of a world nuclear catastrophe.

The Potsdam Conference not only put an end to the past, it opened up a new chapter in history; it opened up the possibility of saving mankind from wars and the arms race and establishing lasting peace on earth. That possibility has not been used and has been scorned by the imperialist forces who continue to put their stakes on weaponry and who have already unleashed two world wars. Now they are undermining the decisions of Potsdam, trying to destroy the principles of a postwar arrangement in Europe that was drawn up there and attempting to do away with the inviolability of the borders of the European states. The Potsdam decisions remind us of the lessons of history. They call on us to strengthen the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world. This peace-loving policy has been pursued and continues to be pursued by our country.

Voice of America Upgrade

[Lavrentyev] Shurygin, a Vologda listener, asks us to tell him about innovations aimed at revitalizing the work of the Voice of America radio station. I asked Vitality Gan, the international affairs journalist, to reply to this question.

[Gan] The events of the past few months attest to the fact that the Voice of America is indeed undergoing a major reorganization at the moment. Although the voice has begun to sound even more strained and hoarse in its anti-Soviet spite since the present administration took office, the Washington disseminators of poison still felt that this was not enough, still felt that their radio station was, in the words of the LOS ANGELES TIMES, still being too soft on communism. Charles Wick, the USIA director, once even accused it of bias "not in our favor."

At a secret conference last year, the National Security Council adopted a program of expansion of the material and technical base of the Voice of America unprecedented in scale, costing $1 billion. This program, in particular, provides for modernization of existing transmitting and relay stations and the establishment of new ones in the immediate vicinity of the borders of the socialist countries. It was also decided to expand from 42 to 60 the list of broadcasting languages. In May a branch of the Voice of America aimed by the specialists in ideological subversion against Cuba began transmitting from Florida. The Senate recently voted for the allocation of funds for arranging radio broadcasts to Afghanistan and for reinforcing the armed struggle of the dushmans against the rule of the people.

[Lavrentyev] Furthermore, Western Europe has now been drawn into the orbit of the U.S. psychological war. After the passing of 30 years since broadcasting to the European continent ended, the Voice of America, as the United States has just announced, is resuming broadcasting to its Atlantic partners, who have been giving the administration quite a bit of trouble. More and more often the formerly obedient allies are, from the White House's viewpoint, marching out of step, having the temerity to question the good sense of U.S. advice and directives, and waxing indignant over Washington's willful arrogance [samodurstvo] and egoism.

Here special concern is evoked by the mood of European young people, who are challenging Washington's claim to the role of some kind of final arbiter of truth, and the administration speaks openly of this concern. To the irritation of the Americans, the allies did not rush in a herd to implement the "star wars" program on their orders, are critical of the obstructionist U.S. approach to the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, and display no particular wish to back acts of international terrorism vis-a-vis countries and peoples not to their liking. Briefly, Washington thinks that Western Europe obviously has its brains scrambled, and that these must urgently be washed.

Eugene Pell, the new VOA director, who concurrently holds the office of deputy director of the USIA, has rolled up his sleeves and set about all this work. Incidentally, the credentials of this figure in the sphere of visceral anti-communism are so brilliant that his nomination was approved unanimously. Washington is strengthening its weapons of psychological warfare.

In line with this, the VOA budget has been increased in the current year by 28 percent all at once, above the $151 million allocated for last fiscal year.

As to the content of the radio station's diversionary radio propaganda, it is not distinguished for its novelty. Throughout its existence, the voice has been, and remains, a mouthpiece of disinformation, fabrications about the policies of the world of socialism, and inflammatory provocations. The aims and tasks of the poisoners of the airwaves were set out with unusual eloquence in a memo circulated at the station. Without any attempt at subtlety, this said, in particular: We must endeavor to destabilize the Soviet Union and its allies, promoting strife between the peoples and their governments. In other words, up with confrontation, interference in internal affairs; down with mutual respect and normal relations.

In his day, Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, expressed the view that a single radio broadcast can exert more effective pressure than a squadron of strategic bombers. The idea is not his own. He borrowed it from Hitler's General Gehlen, who was fond of saying that a pinch of potassium cyanide dropped into a well can poison all the inhabitants of a village, while a well-turned lie broadcast by radio can poison millions. Washington has not merely preserved this maxim unaltered. For over 1,000 hours per week, VOA poisons the minds of people on a scale so vast that the fascists could never have imagined it.

U.S. Export Restrictions

Comrade Sergeyev from Kalinin has asked us to describe the activity of the so-called Coordination Committee for the Control of Exports to the Socialist Countries, or COCOM for short, which was set up by Washington. Over to my colleague, Vladimir Pashko:

[Psshko] COCOM was set up in 1949 officially for the control of exports of strategic goods to the socialist countries. In its first years, however, the committee put a ban on the sale to us of almost half of all goods supplied by the West to the external market. Thus COCOM essentially became a tool for restraining the development of socialism. In the period of detente, the activities of COCOM were consigned to oblivion for a certain time by the desire by Western business circles for trade with the CEMA countries. When the Reagan administration came to power, however, a fresh massed attack on East-West trade began, and that policy continues to this day. Last year, for example, Washington managed to get a ban on exports of various types of microelectronics, software, and electronic automatic telephone exchanges.

The first to fall victim to the restrictions were Swedish, British, and Belgian companies, and major contracts of FRG companies were threatened.

Western businessmen point out the absurdity of the COCOM restrictions. They note, for example, that the Soviet Union itself produces many of the goods that are included in the COCOM lists, and if they are purchased abroad, it is primarily due to the large size of our internal market. Ideas are being put around in the United States that the Soviet Union has a particular interest in U. S. computer equipment. It is true that we did import such equipment from the United States. In 1983, for example, we purchased R65,000 worth of it, but at the same time we exported the same sort of equipment but double the value to dozens of countries. Despite everything, however, Washington continues to push its own line. In addition, last week a new law on export controls came into force giving the President the right to punish the people who dare break the COCOM bans.

Attempts to halt our development, as history has shown, are a vain task, particularly through trade and economic restrictions. The point is not only that our imports from the West are just 3 percent of the national income. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries have the greatest scientific and technological potential in the world. Already today our countries account for 40 percent of all inventions. The CEMA countries, despite all the NATO restrictions, have independently created and are successfully developing their own computers that compare favorably with their foreign counterparts and that, unlike similar goods in the West European countries, are not dependent on either the design or the electronic components from across the ocean

The policy of economic pressure on the countries of socialism is doomed to failure. Backed up by their growing economic, scientific, and technological potential and the advantages of socialist economic management, and strengthening their unity and cooperation, the CEMA countries have everything they need to withstand any pressure and discriminatory measures, or any attempts to hinder their development and take part in international economic cooperation.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL ROUNDTABLE'

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["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI chief editor; Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov. IZVESTIYA first deputy chief editor; and Vitality Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union radio commentator]

Youth Festival, Potsdam

[Text] [Sobolvev] Hello, comrades! All of the flags are coming to Moscow now, coming with the delegations to the World Youth Festival. This forum, which is to begin shortly, forces us to take a long-term look at the international situation. There is nothing new in the truism that young people are our future, but, nevertheless, it does remain the truth. Today's young people do not have any experience of wars for the most part. Will they be able to conitnue to live in peace? As we see, they now want to have their say on this issue. As we know, the festival's motto is: For anti-imperialist solidarity, for peace, and friendship. Young men and women from countries with different social systems and holding different political convictions are seeking contracts and a common language. Herein, in my view, lies the hope for a peaceful future.

[Gerasimov] As far as the festival is concerned, I would like to say that while it is a very important event in its own right, it does form part of the International Youth Year, as, perhaps, this year's main event. And the festival has been supported by the UN secretary general, who called it a major contribution by young people to the realization of the aims and tasks of the International Youth Year.

[Sobolev] Several anniversary dates have either fallen over the past week or are about to fall in the coming days in the light of which the world situation can also viewed in a historic perspective. These are dates not of conflicts but of meetings of different kinds: there is the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe; the Soviet-American Soyuz-Apollo space experiment, the experience of which is acquiring a special significance now when space is beginning to be viewed as a future battlefield. And there also is the anniversary of the Potsdam Conference, the decisions of which have played an important role in preserving peace in the ensuing years.

[Yefimov] That indeed was a conference which decided the end of the Second World War and laid down the political and legal base for the post-war structure. The leaders of the three Allied Powers tried to find solutions, and did find them, in Potsdam. These solutions, which were just and of a type capable of ensuring a firm and reliable peace, ensured that Germany will never again threaten her neighbors and that the threat of war will never again emanate from German territory. This is the meaning of the Potsdam decisions. Many books and memoirs have been written on the Potsdam Conference. Naturally, it was not an easy one.

Of course those participating in it, who represented countries with different social systems and with different ideologies and philosophies, had varied approaches and points of view on the entire range of problems -- and very complicated problems, let us remember -- that appeared on the agenda. During Stalin and Truman's first meeting, 5 hours before the start of the first session, the heads of governments, as they made each other's acquaintance, they did not conceal the difficulties that lay ahead. They saw them. Let me briefly quote from the official record of that discussion. Truman said that naturally there were going to be difficulties and differences of opinion during the talks. Stalin replied: Yes, difficulties cannot be avoided: and a desire to find a common language is more important than anything else. Let us remember those words: a desire to find a common language is more important than anything else. In any talks -- be they past, present, or future -- it is not the difficulties that determine their character. Ultimately that is why we have talks, in order to see through the difficulties.

The most important thing of all is the attitude of those taking part, the extent to which they are willing to solve problems and their ability to evaluate not only their own interests but the interests of their partner, and to take these into account The desire to find a common language was the determining factor in Potsdam; not the only one, but the determining one. And it was this that ensured the conference's success. The heads of government reached agreement regarding policy towards Germany and the aims relating to its occupation. Here they are: the country's complete disarmament and demilitarization; the destruction of the Nazi party; the prevention of Nazi and militarist activity or propaganda, the repeal of all Nazi laws; the punishment of the main war criminals: preparation for the reconstruction of the country's political life based upon a democratic foundation and for eventual peaceful cooperation with it in international life.

The conference also defined the frontiers of European states, in particular Poland's western and northern frontiers. Frontiers were mapped out for the first time in that country's entire history which corresponded to its historic, ethnographic, and geographic factors.

The frontier along the Oder and the western Neisse accorded not only with Poland's interests, but the interests of overall European security. It put an end to a thousand years of "Drang Nach Osten" -- the thrust eastwards -- which cost the countries of Europe so many wars and so many lives. The Potsdam decisions found support 40 years ago from the whole of the world's democratic public as being just and honorable. It is not our fault that the other side departed from these decisions during the years of atomic diplomacy, of atomic blackmail, and cold war. But it is these decisions that determined and that continue to determine post-war development and all those realities which have become part of our life.

[Sobolev] If we are going to mention the importance of the Potsdam Conference's lessons, then it is worth mentioning another lesson. The fact is that the Americans timed their first atomic test explosion to coincide with the commencement of the Potsdam meeting. That was the start of the atomic blackmail against the Soviet Union.

[Gerasimov] Yes. The embryo of the cold war was, nevertheless, in Potsdam.

[Sobolev] Yes, but now we are able to note a definite change in American foreign policy. It's a blackmail now, and if it's not atomic blackmail, then it's space blackmail, the hope of overtaking the Soviet Union once again from the technological point of view. And just as it was impossible to do this 40 years ago, it will be similarly impossible to do so today. The second round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments ended in Geneva this week. The Soviet Union proceeded at the talks from a constructive position, desiring to prevent space militarization and to bring about a radical reduction in strategic nuclear weapons.

Geneva, Vienna Arms Talks

[Gerasimov] The 36th round of talks on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe ended in Vienna. The 37th round will open on 26 September. This is a marathon which has been going on for many years; it could have been brought to a finish quite easily if the West had the political will to do so. I remember as a beginning journalist being in Geneva at a disarmament committee session. I arrived there with a feeling of urgency regarding this issue, disarmament, with a picture in my mind of mountains of weapons that had to be shovelled away as quickly as possible and which in no way had to be built up. In those days, as I remember, the committee held meetings twice a week, each of them lasting 2 hours. I could not detect any sense of urgency on the part of the Western diplomats.

And how many years have passed since then, how much water has flowed under bridge! How many new weapons systems have been conjured up, whereas the diplomatic successes in this field can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments have ended in Geneva. The second round has ended. And once again we're getting nowhere. Quite recently, in January, the sides agreed on interlinking the issues of space and nuclear armaments. However, the American side is placing space armaments outside the brackets, declaring them to be nonnegotiable, so to speak -- such a word does exist in English. Some people in the United States compare the Geneva talks to the talks in Vienna: they make this comparison as regards the length of time being taken. And they offer this line of reasoning: What do you want? There have been 36 rounds in Vienna without any results, and here thus far only 2 rounds.

[Yefimov] Reports have appeared in the Western press that the Americans intend to build living accomodations for the members of the delegation sitting in Geneva.

[Gerasimov] Yes. The White House published a statement, which while only somewhat optimistic, nevertheless indicated its hope for some forward movement. But THE WASHINGTON POST wrote on 18 July that in private conversations, that is to say in contrast to the official statements, American official representatives say they do not expect very much from the next round of the talks. But time is moving on. New systems are being created, and it is easier simply not to create these than to create them and then talk about and reach agreement on reducing them. Take antisatellite weapons for example. These should not be created. It will be easy if agreement is reached about this now to verify whether or not there have been any violations of the accord. Or take the problem of nuclear tests. Soon it will be 6 August, the 40th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima. Many American organizations, in particular the Center for Defense Information in Washington, have proposed that we should end nuclear weapons' tests as of that date, that symbolic date of the 40th anniversary. The Soviet Union says it's in favor, but official Washington does not want this. It must be noted that the Americans are very fond of these tests; they have carried out 756 nuclear weapons' tests, starting from Hiroshima in 1945.

[Yefimov] I beg your pardon, we are not only saying that we're in favor: we forwarded a proposal at the UN 10 years ago that all nuclear weapons' tests should be banned completely.

[Gerasimov] When the treaty ending tests in the air, in space, and underwater was signed in Moscow 22 years ago, the sides then undertook to end this process, that is to say, to achieve an all-embracing test ban. This ban was not extended then to underground explosions, the obstacle supposedly being that there were verification difficulties regarding how many seismic stations there were. Now -- since 1980, and even before that -- it is known with certainty that there are no longer any verification difficulties at all. And this is, therefore, a far-fetched technical difficulty which was removed long ago. But the United States is continuing these explosions of theirs, and I'd say that the Americans have carried out more underground explosions in the 22 years since the ban on tests in the three environments than the test explosions they carried out before that ban. The Soviet Union, the United States, and Britain held talks on a comprehensive banning of these tests. Other administrations, the six administrations before Reagan, had nominally been in favor of such a ban; they cited various difficulties, but in theory they were in favor of a ban. But when the Reagan administration came to power, they were the first to say no, no talks on this subject. Why? Because they are engaged in modernizing their armaments, and to be sure that their new arms systems will work they have to carry out these tests.

[Yefimov] So the draft agreement will have been drawn up to all intents and purposes; there are only a few minor details remaining.

[Gerasimov] The whole thing is now ready. Resolutions are constantly being passed in the General Assembly in favor of such a treaty being signed.

[Sobolev] Coming back to the results of the second round of the Geneva talks, I'd like to remark that the unconstructive stance of the United States is particularly apparent where the prevention of the militarization of space is concerned.

U.S. Scientists' Rejection of SDI

The U.S. position regarding the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, if the statement just issued by the White House spokesman is to be believed, has not changed. And at the very time when the talks were in progress, a space reflector for a laser gun was tested. In other words, in full view of all, the creation of strike weapons in space has entered the practical stage. These and similar actions by the American side cannot, of course, promote the success of the talks.

The world press, commenting on facts connected with U.S. militarist preparations, and on the reports from Geneva, is now trying to make predictions about the third round, scheduled for mid-September. Among these predictions, a point worth signaling out is that progress at the talks depends on whether the American side will change its unconstructive approach. But Washington is at present -- even more, I would say, than ever -- vigorously publicizing the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Well, if this publicity exercise is convincing anyone at all, it seems to me that knowledgeable people, capable of forming their own opinion in this matter, are certainly not convinced by it. The people I am referring to are the American scientists. One of them, Parnas, has resigned from a committee organized for the very purpose of enlisting the support of the scientific community for the initiative. He did so because he does not think the initiative will strengthen the security of the United States. And the physicists of Illinois University, -- the professors alone numbering 47 -- have promulgated a declaration in which they say the initiative is technically dubious and politically unwise, since it will only promote the arms race. They even refused the money allocated to finance the initiative. The faculty of physics at Illinois University ranks second in prestige in the United States, after Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Similar statements are being circulated in other scientific centers in the United States. Among them are statements signed by all 24 U.S. representatives at an international conference on high-energy physics held at the University of California in Berkeley. And, looking ahead, they will have become still more fully coordinated. I think they will have to listen to the voice of the U.S. experts.

Another thing we can discuss is what the American scientists want from the development of international relations in space. The Office of Technology Assessment of the U.S. Congress has prepared a study in which it concludes that a resumption of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States in space could lead to valuable achievements.

[Yefimov] The space research agreement between the USSR and the United States expired in 1982. At the time, the American side did not want to conclude a new one. Now, the authors of the report urge that it should be renewed; and their arguments are very interesting -- why they are now in favor. They consider that the isolation of American scientists from other members of the world community bodes no good. And three U.S. senators, Mathias, Matsunaga and Penn have explained in further detail, as it were, what the report of the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment is saying. In some areas of science, they say, the United States could get a lot more from the Russians than the Russians would from the Americans. I remember very well how, when the Soyuz-Apollo docking was taking place, and the American crew were transferring from their own ship to the Soviet one, I was sitting at the flight control center near Moscow, and we could see and hear very clearly how Aleksey Leonov, when he caught sight of his colleague, the American, could not restrain himself and shouted: Tom! Come on! Come on, hurry up!

And all of us who saw and heard that at the time realized that it was not just the joyful awareness that a great event was taking place. We also saw in it, if you like, an appeal from our whole people to the American people: Let us cooperate peacefully! There is nothing stopping us.

[Gerasimov] But unfortunately our great hopes, because of the U.S. "star wars" program, have now remained mere hopes. Yet nonetheless, the hopes remain. It is interesting, for example, that on the 17th, a ceremony was held at the U.S. National Academy of Sciences to mark the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-American space flight. And the director of NASA, James Beggs, expressed himself to the effect that it would be no bad thing to think about a joint expedition to Mars. There is no plan for this in the United States, but it should be thought about. He put it this way: if we embark on this, it will change the creative direction of the minds of men; it will turn them away from the prospect of armed conflict and channel them toward implementing a peaceful, and, ultimately more valuable, program.

[Sobolev] Gennadiy Ivanovich, if THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be believed, the American scientists have even estimated when this might take place -- around the end of the present century -- and even what the cost might be, which could be shared. They think...

[Gerasimov interrupts] It would be cheaper than "star wars".

[Sobolev] They think it would cost thirty or forty billion dollars.

[Gerasimov] Well, it is comparable, it is comparable.

[Yefimov] It's a lot cheaper.

[Sobolev] Yes.

[Yefimov] "Star wars" are even being estimated at a trillion.

[Gerasimov] It is comparable with the research.

[Sobolev] Yes, and even down to some of the scientific-technical details: how to launch it, how to assemble the spaceships, and so on. Naturally, I would not venture an opinion as to how far these plans are realizable, but I think the fact that they are being drawn up in the United States is in itself a good sign. Better to make plans like this than plan for "star wars", as the White House is doing.

[Gerasimov] If we address the old question of whether there is life on mars, we will give ourselves a better chance of life on earth.

U.S. Antiterrorist Measures

[Sobolev] Yes. In Washington's corridors of power, just as in the summer of '45, or in the years of the Vietnam war, the talk is now of bombings. The targets are supposed terrorist camps. Where? Washington has drawn up a list of countries where, in their opinion, such camps are situated. As one could have guessed, not Pakistan, or Thailand, or Honduras, or even less the United States. The American leaders are speaking publicly of a retaliatory bombing strike. They are openly issuing threats. It almost amounts to a flight mission for the American bombers -- as yet, still at the planning stage. At what targets?

Lebanon has been named. Over El Salvador, a group has assembled, comprising the U.S. President and his entourage. It has given the order to the Pentagon to elaborate just such a flight mission for a strike at the territory controlled by Salvadorean patriots. Finally, certain Pentagon strategists are proposing a massed bomber strike at Nicaragua as a variation of direct invasion by U.S. troops - a variation safer for the American soldiers and therefore, the experts assume, more acceptable to American society.

[Gerasimov] Of course the Americans have no proof of Nicaragua being some sort of nest or terrorism. It is simply absurd.

[Sobolev] No, but they are dreaming up the most monstrous fabrications. For instance, the White House asserts that the internationalists who are arriving to help the Nicaraguans bring in the harvest, build hospitals and schools or restore those that have been destroyed by Washington's malicious intention, are not volunteers, but, precisely, terrorists who have come with some kind of incomprehensible sinister designs.

[Yefimov] But the question arises: Nicaragua has not mined any American ports; on the contrary, the United States, the CIA, has mined Nicaragua's ports. The International Court at The Hague has condemned the actions of the United States for this. And we have a situation in which these people who mined Nicaraguan ports, and who have been condemned by the International Court at The Hague, are the very people who pass judgement as to who is a terrorist, whom to bomb, and so on. The result is a kind of international mob law or lynch-law.

[Gerasimov] Lynch-law.

[Yefimov] Yes.

[Gerasimov] They decide it themselves.

[Sobolev] Evidently, Washington does not even hope to prove any Nicaraguan involvement in terrorism, and therefore they are creating with their hands pretexts for toughening their policy towards that country. The CIA has been instructed to prepare provocative actions of the type of the Tonkin incident in Indochina or Hitler's Gleiwitz operation. This week, CIA plans became known for organizing an attack by Somozists disguised in Nicaraguan uniforms and by Somozist planes with Nicaraguan markings on a frontier point in Costa Rica. So far, all these plans are being exposed in time, and, for fear of political consequences, a final order for their implementation has not come from Washington.

[Gerasimov] The CIA is now on the move. It is expanding and seeking more work to do. In the past 5 years, the number of its staff has doubled, so presumably the amount of dirty work they are doing is also being increased.

[Bobolev] Yes. And these are the conditions in which the people of Nicaragua have marked the sixth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution. They do have reasons for celebrating: the social ills which affect all countries in Latin America -- illiteracy, unemployment and so on, are close to liquidation in Nicaragua. But the Nicaraguans are having to celebrate without losing vigilance. The Sandinist leaders regret that they cannot give every citizen in the country a rifle to rebuff imperialist aggression, but 200,000 units of small arms have been given out.

[Gerasimov] One Nicaraguan woman told an American journalist, told him the following: we will continue to struggle, to the end; we will win or we will die.

Helsinki, East-West Cooperation

[Sobolev] We have already talked today about the fact that soon it will be 10 years since the day of the signing of the Final Act of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation, in Helsinki. A report has just been published by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. You, Gennadiy Ivanovich, and you, Nikolay Ivanovich, are members of that committee. Please tell us about the main ideas in that brochure.

[Yefimov] In that report, prepared with the help of workers of several leading institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences, there is an analysis of what has been done by states in the last 10 years, both positive and negative; what was undertaken in the spirit of carrying out the Helsinki Accords and what actions were at variance with them and did not promote the strengthening of cooperation and good-neighborliness in Europe. The day before yesterday at the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs members of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation held a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists, devoted to the forthcoming 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Act and the publication of the report. One of the American journalists asked at that press conference: Surely detente is not yet dead? Paraphrasing Mark Twain's well-known extemporization, one can say that rumors about its death have been greatly exaggerated, although in the past 10 years, both previous and particularly the present Washington administrations have undertaken considerable efforts to compromise the very idea of detente and to strike an irreparable blow at it. Detente, I stress, is alive.

In the report it is pointed out in particular that in the last decade two processes have arisen and are running as if in parallel in European and in world politics as a whole. One of these is the continuation of the spirit of Helsinki, the realization of the clauses in the Final Act, and the further expansion of general European political, economic, and cultural ties. Movement along this path, having taken place fairly intensively up to the beginning of the 1980's, then slowed down somewhat, but continues nonetheless with the participation of the majority of European states, including the U.S. allies. The recent years, however, have also shown another thing; they have demonstrated the fact that the rebuilding of relations on the Continent in a spirit of good-neighborliness and cooperation has turned out to be more complicated and more contradictory than seemed possible in the days in Helsinki when the Final Act was being signed.

What then is impeding the European process? Or what is the second process which, so to speak, has been continuing for those 10 years? It is the arms race unleashed by the United States, to which, with the assistance of NATO's levers, they are trying hard to bind and to a certain extent are binding the West European allies. It has dictated a sharp exacerbation in the international situation, a strengthening of the threat to peace and security, and a growth in mistrust between states.

[Gerasimov] And they want to make Europe live with old quarrels.

[Yefimov] A direct violation of the principles of Helsinki is the White House's reliance on force. Boycotts and sanctions to punish other states, and similar things, are being used by the United States and certain of its allies; they have become an undermining factor to these same principles.

But all the same the idea of detente, the spirit of detente, is proving to be stronger. What constructive sensible things can be opposed to detente by its adversaries? A crusade, an endless arms race, confrontation? But this is a dead-end and dangerous road. The years which have passed since Helsinki have not only confirmed the importance of the attained accords but have also showed that it is necessary to struggle indefatigably for their implementation. Detente will not come on its own.

[Sobolev] I would like to note that both political and economic reality are pushing European countries toward cooperation. The Helsinki process has in particular led to a strengthening of economic relations between the socialist countries and the nonsocialist countries on that continent. In the 1970's the volume of trade turnover between, as they say, the East and West grew six-fold. We now see a return to this tendency, a strengthening in relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and countries of the European Common Market.

[Gerasimov] According to data of the secretariat of the European Economic Commission, in 1975-83, since the Helsinki Final Act, trade turnover between Western and Eastern Europe has grown from $41 billion to $79 billion; that is, it has almost doubled. Good figures are shown, too, by the increase in cultural exchange.

[Sobolev] At the beginning of the program we were talking about the forthcoming world festival of youth and about hopes for a peaceful future. It is worth saying that youth has enough of today's problems. Obviously the main one of them is how to find a place in life. In bourgeois society its social ills rain down with particular force above all on young people; for example, I am thinking here of unemployment. Moreover, both young boys and girls with no qualifications and specialists with diplomas cannot find work. In France, for example, at the present time 600,000 young people have found themselves not needed, out of an overall number of approximately 2.5 million unemployed people. In the United States two out of five young dark-skinned citizens have no work. And where there is unemployment there is also poverty, homelessness, drug addiction, and crime. It is among young people, and particulary in the United States, that there is a catastrophic growth in the numbers of suicides. And another thing which is noteworthy: women in the capitalist countries are also a more vulnerable section of society and suffer to a greater degree from dismissals and other social problems. Among other things this leads to an increase in women's drug addiction and crimes by women. Here is the kind of data published by one of the directorate's of the United Nations Organization. In the United States the number of offenses committed by women is growing much faster than for men. In Japan women made up seven percent of law-breakers in 1960 and now they make up 19 percent. It is sad to say all of this about the beautiful half of mankind but at present results are being summed up for the Decade of Women, declared by the United Nations Organization.

Nairobi Womens Conference

[Gerasimov] The world conference for the review and evaluation of the achievements of the Women's Decade declared by the United Nations Organization took place from Monday onwards in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya. In the women's movement in countries of the West there is a feminist initiative. It sees evil in men and all but declares holy war against them. However, the overwhelming majority of women do not support these amazons and view the question of women's equality in correlation with the fundamental problems of modern times, including the arms race. War took away from women their sons, their husbands and their brothers. It also stopped sparing women, while the arms race, apart from creating the danger of a war, simply prevents you from living in a humane fashion, which, I think, women especially value.

[Yefimov] Aleksey Maksimovich Gorkiy liked to repeat one thought. He used to say, one can judge the degree of civilization of a society by the way it behaves toward women. Gorkiy at that time welcomed very much everything which we did to emancipate women; for their training, education, and to raise their status in society. During the years of Soviet power we of course have done a great deal in that area. Therefore, when the question arose at the United Nations of our country signing and ratifying the international pacts on civil, economic and political and social rights, where incidentally rights for women are also envisaged, it was no problem at all for us to, so to speak, acknowledge these acts. In particular, the Helsinki Act recommended to participant states to also to ratify and sign, which incidentally many West European countries have not yet done.

[Sobolev] Legislation with regards to women...

[Gerasimov interrupts] In the United States there was an amendment to the Constitution on equal rights. It has not yet gone through.

[Sobolev] Together with this women naturally are not losing hope and at the world conference they talked about the future. They were working out a correct strategy for the women's movement up to the year 2000, the aim of which is to guarantee political and social and economic equality for women.

On that note comrades, we end our broadcast. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE ENDS; U.S., ISRAEL CRITICIZED

LD201726 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi July 20 TASS -- The international women's Forum-85 has ended here. It was keynoted by criticism of Washington's imperialist policy and Washinton-supported criminal regimes of Zionist Israel and the racist Republic of South Africa. Representatives of non-governmental organizations from more than 150 states took part in it.

The women from the United States who represent millions of rank-and-file American women denounced the domestic policy of the Reagan administration and disclosed the cynical and propaganda character of activities of the official U.S. delegation at the world conference to review and appraise the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: equality, development and peace. The delegation led by Maureen Reagan represents the America of monopolies, but not millions of working women, stressed activist of the American women's movement J. Robinson.

The representatives of American public organizations signed a petition, demanding that the Reagan administration should reduce the U.S. military budget, that it should really take care for improving the position of the women.

At Nairobi University the participants in the forum held meetings of protest against U.S. interference into affairs of Nicaragua and El Salvador, against the criminal practices of Zionism and apartheid. Washington, they stated, should put an end to blackmail and aggression towards Nicaragua. "Yankies, get out of Central America", the manifestators chanted. The representatives of the women of the planet declared for liquidation of the racial segregation system in South Africa, they demanded an end to aggressions which Pretoria commits in the south of Africa and Tel Aviv in the Middle East, with the U.S. compliance.

U.S. and Israeli policy which is the source of explosive situation in the Middle East was also denounced at the world conference to review and appraise the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, development, peace. Representatives of Syria, Libya, the Palestine Liberation Organization disclosed Tel Aviv's crimes on the occupied Arab lands. Thousands of Arab women fell victim to occupationists' terror, it was noted in speeches. Many of them were killed or tortured in prisons and concentration camps. A representative of Syria called upon women of the whole world to intensify the struggle against Zionism and imperialism which backs it.

LOMEYKO BRIEFING ON OTTOWA RIGHTS MEETING

LD191400 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- The meeting of experts on human rights, which ended in Ottawa recently, has shown that the dialogue, which was started in Helsinki ten years ago, a dialogue that is not always easy, is continuing, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, told a briefing at the Press Centre of the Foreign Ministry. It was devoted to the results of the meeting in Ottawa. Taking part in the briefing was also Vsevolod Sofinskiy, head of the Soviet delegation at the Ottawa meeting.

Appraising the results of the Ottawa meeting, Lomeyko continued, we do not share the pessimistic evaluations expressed in the West. It is already a positive fact that representatives of 35 states, participants in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, could for the first time get together to discuss the situation in the field of human rights.

Our idea of human rights is something bigger than the sum total of individual freedoms. It is, first and foremost, the right to live in peace. the sine qua non for the implementation of all the other rights and freedoms. It is also the right to work, not just a declared one, but a right guaranteed by the society, the right to rest and recreation, social security in old age, education, medical attendance, the right of respect of individual and collective freedoms.

In the course of the Ottawa meeting, the speaker continued, the socialist countries, including the USSR, put forward nearly 20 initiatives. Thus, in particular, we urged to declare in support of the human right to live in conditions of peace and freedom without arms race and fear of a nuclear catastrophe. Proposals were also tabled calling on the Western countries to take effective measures to eliminate unemployment and such disgraceful phenomena as half-starved existence, discrimination of women, racism and also ensuring in all countries -- participants in the all-European conference free medical aid and education, including higher education.

All these proposals, Vladimir Lomeyko stressed, have been mirrored in the draft final document, which was tabled by the socialist countries. Unfortunately, these proposals have not met with understanding from the Western states. In the course of the meeting they embarked on substituting useless rhetoric around the question of alleged violations of human rights in the socialist countries for a constructive discussion. This obstructionist line has made it impossible to adopt a final document. Yet albeit our proposals have been declined they met with broad response among the world, above all the West European public.

BOGDANOV HOPING FOR GOOD RESULTS AT SUMMIT

AU191253 Paris AFP in English 1242 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 19 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union is hoping for "good results" from the upcoming summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, a top Soviet official said today.

"We hope this meeting will have good results," the spokesman for the Soviet Committee for Cooperation and Security in Europe, Nikolay Efimov, said at a press conference on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Helsinki accords.

He said the Soviet Union was ready to meet the United States halfway to ensure that the meeting in Geneva in November was "constructive and useful."

If Washington did likewise, and showed "the political will to find a constructive solution to the difficulties which have accumulated between the two countries," he said, "we can count on success."

Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the Institute for the United States and Canada, which studies and analyses North American affairs, said success at the summit would depend largely on its "atmosphere and climate."

"In the past five years Soviet-U.S. relations had deteriorated and are continuing to deteriorate," Mr. Bogdanov noted.

RECENT ARMS TALKS LINKED TO UPCOMING SUMMIT

LD212209 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Jul 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] Hello, comrades! A characteristic feature of the events of the past week and as a matter of fact of all past days of July is that these events themselves are being regarded in the light of the announced summit meeting. I have in mind the Soviet-French meeting planned for October of this year and, of course, the Soviet-American meeting which is planned for October this year.

Well, you obviously know that precisely at the present time Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone is making a tour of a number of countries of West Europe. This visit's officially announced aim is to take care of better relations between Japan, the United States, and the European countries. It needs to be said that of course Japan has masses of problems which lie precisely in its interrelations both with the United States and with the Europeans. First of all these are problems of an economic nature. Japan has become a major banker country, a major creditor country. It invariably has a positive foreign trade balance, but this creates problems not only for Japan's debtors but also for Japan itself.

But, strickly speaking, I wanted to talk not so much about this as about the fact that one is struck by the fact that exactly while in the European Countries, the Japanese prime minister openly expresses his solidarity with his European interlocutors, who voice support for the idea of the holding of a Soviet-American summit meeting.

Such an authoritative politician as Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is very actively coming out in support of this meeting. The Chinese leaders are speaking out in a similar key, and, of course, active support for the idea of a Soviet-American summit meeting is expressed by the fraternal social countries.

All this is of course gratifying, and important in political terms.

But all the same one needs to speak of the position of the participants, first of all of the participants.

Here the Soviet Union, as you know, is consistently coming out for the confirmation of the norms of peaceful coexistence, including in relations with the United States. And the Soviet Union has repeatedly come out with various ideas and proposals aimed at smoothing out relations with the United States and to introduce into these relations elements fo trust.

Well, how are the Americans behaving? Well, formally, outwardly, I think, it looks even almost decorous. In connection with the planned Soviet-American meeting, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz spoke like this: President Reagan has repeatedly expressed the wish to improve our relations, contacts with the Soviet Government, and to find means of reducing the differences between us. He regards the planned meeting with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Gorbachev as an opportunity to broaden our dialogue and to lay the foundation for practical steps in order to improve American-Soviet relations. At this meeting, Shultz says, the two leaders, as they say, will become acquainted with one another, and already this alone in itself is very important. Well, yes, that was said correctly.

But let us all the same ask ourselves the question: Does the American side's agreement to a meeting with the Soviet leader signify changes in the U.S. approach to interrelations with the Soviet Union? Here I would like to draw your attention to a number of serious facts, although I think that you know about them. But, nevertheless, there is no harm in reminding you.

On 16 July the second round of Soviet-American talks in Geneva--very, very important talks-ended. What is the result of this second round? Unfortunately, it has to be said that no progress whatever was achieved during the work of the second round in Geneva. The reason for this was that the United States, disregarding the joint Soviet-American accord on the aim and subject of these talks, are holding on for dear life to the so called Strategic Defense Initiative, that is to the plans for the militarization of space, thus blocking progress at these, I repeat, very important talks.

Slightly earlier, the latest sitting of the diplomats of a number of countries, devoted to the problem of reducing armaments and armed forces in central Europe, ended in Vienna. It ended without results. It ended fruitlessly. This happend in the conditions where back in February the socialist participants in these talks submitted a proposal that the Soviet Union and the United States should implement the first initial reduction of armaments and armed forces precisely in this zone central Europe.

The Western participants stated that they are studying the proposal and, although several months have elapsed from February to July, a reply to these ideas of the socialist countries must has not been forthcoming and this 36th round ended without anything.

The results of the work being carried out in Stockholm within the framework of the Conference on Confidence-Building, Cooperation and Disarmament measures are fairly difficult to feel. In point of fact, all the same, the Stockholm conference, if it is not marking time, is moving forward in some absolutely microscopic step.

In this case one may not interpret this simply as some succession of chance events. This is a tendency, a line, a line toward a departure from accords on the most sensitive problem of the present time: the problem of the limitation and curtailment of the arms race.

I would also like to draw your attention to the speech delivered by President Reagan not long before his illness. He spoke at the American Bar Association. There the American President constructed some confederation of terrorist states, listing Libya, Iran, the DPRK, Cuba and Nicaragua as belonging to it. At the same time Reagan stated that this mythical confederation is being given vigorous support by the Soviet Union and the question is: Why was this done? Have some purely emotional motives prompted the American President to act in this way? I think that that is not the case.

Similarly I do not think that it is accidental that the American Congress is in point of fact now granting the American Administration a free hand in its approach to so-called conflict situations. It is also not fortuitous that the United States is persistently and unremittingly waging an arms race in all sectors from conventional armaments to the most exotic projects of the arms race.

In this connection, one of course involuntarily comes to the conclusion that the United States, precisely on the threshold, well, it is true, at the distant approaches still, of the Soviet-American summit meeting is with some enthusiasm engaged in assuming more and more new athletic poses. For this reason, in replying to the question which we asked at first as to whether the United States' approach to relations with the Soviet Union has changed, we have to answer in the negative.

The United States is pretending that it does not understand that talks can be held with the Soviet Union only on a basis of equality and that a dialogue can only achieve results if the sides strictly adhere to the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. But I do not want to say in the least that thereby the prospects for the Soviet-American summit meeting present themselves as being absolutely dim [tumannyy].

One has to bear in mind that also in the United States various political circles inside and outside Congress recognize the need to improve relations with the Soviet Union. By the way, the same United States has not forgotten the useful experience of Soviet-American cooperation in various fields, an experience which, of course, can be multiplied if only the political weather in Soviet-American relations changes.

Therefore, speaking without illusions about the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting and remaining on a realistic basis, we have to take into account the present tough position of the United States and the growing striving in the United States by political forces outside the administration for the achievement of a Soviet-American accord. And we must, of course, take into account the immense interest of all countries in the world in Soviet-American relations being smoothed out and in important elements of trust being introduced in international relations.

PRAVDA ATTACKS BUSH COMMENTS ON SS-20 DEPLOYMENT

PM220845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul First Edition p 5

["Rejoinder: Deceit Is Deceit"]

[Text] The days are few and far between when U.S. Administration spokesmen do not appear in the corridors of West European countries' government institutions, whispering to their interlocutors about the "Russians' perfidy." Recently, for example, they have been trying to persuade those who are prepared to listen that the Soviet Union is continuing its deployment of SS-20 missiles, despite the declared moratorium.

Evidently hoping that the higher the rank of the disseminator, the faster such malicious calumnies against the USSR will be believed, Washington did not hesitate to use U.S. Vice President G. Bush to this end.

But deceit remains deceit, irrespective of the official position occupied by the individual engaged in it. But the higher the position, the greater the responsibility assumed by anyone making false claims. The USSR cleaves firmly to the pledges it has adopted. This applies, inter alia, to the moratorium it has declared on deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the country in the period up to November 1985.

The further development of events in this matter depends entirely on the United States: Will is respond to the USSR's appeal to end deployment of its medium-range missiles in West Europe?

TASS ON U.S. APPROPRIATION FOR 'ANTI-CUBAN RADIO'

LD191021 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2254 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Washington, 19 Jul (TASS) -- A Lyutyy reports: Washington is expanding the scale of its psychological warfare against Cuba -- this is proved by the decision of the House of Representatives of the American Congress which voted to assign in the next financial year $8 million for the needs of the subversive anti-Cuban radio station.

The new mouthpiece of slander and misinformation recently commissioned is an offspring of the U.S. CIA.

If one is to believe Washington, the programs of the anti-Cuban radio station are "objective and balanced." However, even THE WASHINGTON POST, which does not nurture sympathy for the people of the island of freedom, was forced to admit that the transmissions of this radio voice are penetrated with longing for the times of the dictator Batista, when the United States was boss on the island and robbed its riches.

SR-71 OVERFLIGHTS INCREASE KOREAN TENSIONS

PM181002 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

[Own information-TASS report: "Airborne Spy"]

[Text] The high-altitude, high-speed SR-71 "Blackbird" intelligence-gathering plane is used by the U.S. intelligence department for espionage purposes against countries with regimes not to Washington's liking. According to a KCNA report, an SR-71 recently violated DPRK airspace east of the city of Kaesong. This June alone U.S. planes have carried out 12 intelligence-gathering flights over DPRK territory. As KCNA stresses, these provocative actions are whipping up tension and are leading to an exacerbation of the situation on the Korean peninsula.

U.S. DEMANDS JAPANESE MILITARY SPENDING INCREASE

OW182340 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 17 Jul 85

[(Byslanov) commentary]

[Text] According to a Washington report, the U.S. House of Representatives has approved a revised bill on overseas military and economic aid calling on Japan to further increase its military spending. In connection with this, Radio Moscow commentator (Byslanov) comments as follows:

Observers in Tokyo call the revised bill approved by the House of Representatives not only an undisguised pressure on Japan, but also an outrageous intervention in Japan's internal affairs. Speaking before voting on the revised bill, Solarz, chairman of the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, stated clearly that Japan should double its military expenditures within a few years, and called on Japan to have serious and effective talks on strengthening its military cooperation with the United States.

The revised bill, approved by the House, states that Japan should increase its procurement of U.S.-made weapons and that Japan should accelerate its buildup of air and naval forces so that within the next 5 years it can carry out the task of patrolling the 1,000-mile-wide sealanes. And in the revised House bill, the United States has also indicated its dissatisfaction with the insufficient military efforts of Japan, its ally in the Far East. For a long time there has been a wide-spread view in the United States that Japan has been getting a free ride from the benefits of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. It is no secret that in leading Japan to remilitarize itself, the United States has extremely specific and far-reaching goals. The most significant goal is to shift its role, or at least part of it, as gendarme of the Pacific to Japan. In this way the Pentagon, the U.S. Department of Defense, intends to secure freedom of action in carrying out aggressive adventures in other hotspots of the world, such as the Mideast.

The U.S. demand for Japan's military buildup is nothing new, whether in the form of a bill, a revised bill, or in the simple form of a request. For a long time Japan has responded to this request, and today Japan is increasing its military spending at the fastest tempo of the military allies of the United States. Japan's ruling clique is making efforts to play up to its partner across the ocean even in violation of its previous pledges. This is indicated, for example, in the 5-year defense buildup plan for 1986 to 1990. The basic orientation of the military buildup project for 1986 to 1990 is in sufficient compliance with the Pentagon's demands. In the words of Defense Agency Director-General Kato, the Self-Defense Force will be equipped with long-distance radars; AWACS, Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft; and modern interceptors when the 5-year defense buildup plan for 1986 to 1990 is carried out.

In addition, Japan intends to secure the defense of the 1,000-mile sealanes in its next 5-year defense buildup plan. MAINICHI SHIMBUN wrote that when all the above-mentioned measures are taken, Japan will become a strategic power not only in the Pacific but also in the world.

In order to carry out this project, the Defense Agency has already requested a budget appropriation of approximately Y20 trillion. This is only a rough estimate. At present, a request has been made in Tokyo for an 8.3 percent increase in next year's military budget. Should this request be granted, the officially-established 1 percent of the GNP ceiling on defense spending would be exceeded. Recent remarks made by Defense Agency Director-General Kato asking for replacing the current ceiling with a new, higher ceiling based on the total expenditures for the 5-year defense buildup plan for 1986 to 1990 also have the same objective.

In response to Washington's demands, Japan's leading clique has easily overcome obstructions and this cannot but arouse apprehension among Japan's neighbors in the region. Moreover, the Japanese leadership has more frequently revised its policy to meet with the military ambition of the United States but in violation of Japan's national interests. This policy has been criticized by peace-loving public opinion in Japan and it does not have the support of the large majority of the Japanese people.

Recent polls indicate that over 70 percent of the Japanese people are opposed to increasing military spending. Does this outcome not indicate that the Japanese people refuse to become the crew of the United States' unsinkable aircraft carrier?

JAPANESE PARTY LEADER SEEKS TIES WITH CPSU

OW200735 Tokyo KYODO in English 0705 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 20 KYODO -- Wataru Hiraizumi, director of the international bureau of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), said Saturday that the party is seeking to establish official ties with the Soviet Communist Party.

The move is likely to arouse international attention due to the present uneasy relationship between Japan and the Soviet Union, political observers say. The LDP has never had official ties with any Communist party except the Chinese.

Hiraizumi said the two parties may have common problems such as the issue of revitalization of the party structure, and would be able to exchange views.

The LDP hopes to establish contacts with the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party for the talks, but it seems likely that Hiraizumi will visit Moscow if necessary to negotiate the details.

There is a strong anti-Soviet feeling within the LDP stemming from the territorial issue concerning the northern islands, and the present move initiated by Hiraizumi is expected to face intraparty criticism.

SOUTH ASIA

DRA PROTESTS PAKISTANI ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY

LD171108 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul July 17 TASS -- As is reported by the BAKHTAR news agency, the charge d'affaires ad interim of Pakistan in Afghanistan was sommoned to the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. A firm protest of the Afghan Government was made to him over the fact that two staff members of Pakistan's Embassy in Kabul were engaged in collecting espionage information. Those men, with no diplomatic status, were detained by security organs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Their guilt is confirmed by numerous facts and documents. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan pointed to inadmissibility of such actions which run counter to norms of international law.

PAKISTANI SPIES SPEAK AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD202255 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1315 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul, 20 Jul (TASS) -- A press conference took place here at which new evidence of the unceasing "undeclared war" against democratic Afghanistan and the continuing interference of Pakistan in the internal affairs of the DRA was presented.

Journalists' questions were answered by a certain Hakim Rahman, and Husayn, agents of the Pakistani special service caught red-handed by organs of the DRA security. They spoke of the training they had undergone in spy centers and camps on Pakistani territory and about terrorist acts amidst the peaceful population of Afghanistan and the collection of intelligence data.

In his address to the press conference, M.D. Kawiani, director general of the BAKHTAR agency told those present about the "white paper" on the interference of Pakistan in the affairs of the DRA which was recently published by the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It contains documentary facts about the activity of spy centers on Pakistani territory, and a list of names and positions of camps of the Afghan counterrevolution and their supply centres. This revealing document stresses that Islamabad has turned the territory of its country into the main bridgehead of aggression against the DRA.

A statement by the BAKHTAR agency read out at the news conference points out that by continuing its policy of interference in the internal affairs of neighboring Afghanistan, the military regime in Islamabad is acting against the interests of peace and security in the region, and against the generally accepted norms of international law.

EVIDENCE OF TORTURE BY AFGHAN REBELS DISCOVERED

LD182245 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul July 18 TASS -- Afghanistan's Armed Forces have successfully completed a mopping-up operation in the Sapid Chehr [TASS spelling] region, Panjshir Valley, destroying and capturing a great number of bandits, BAKHTAR News Agency reports. Quantities of Western-made weapons and munitions were seized.

Bakhtar stresses that a secret prison was found in the Makani Gorge, where bandits kept Afghan civilians. Tools of torture and maimed corpses, found in the dungeons, show that the bandits, trained by American and other "specialists" at a base inside Pakistan, subjected their victims to most refined tortures.

The material proof of the atrocities expose the ugly face of Afghan counter-revolution and the unseemly role of the United States and its allies which are kindling the flames of the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

ANTI-DRA RADIO TO BEGIN BROADCASTING

LD192353 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A press conference has taken place in Kabul devoted to the psychological war which has been unleased by Western special services against the Afghan people. Our correspondent Mikhail Leshchinskiy narrates:

[Leshchinskiy] Constantly convincing itself that the military course will not lead to success in liquidating the achievements of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan, Washington has now decided to start building up a psychological war.

On this occasion journalists were presented with a great deal of material on the waging of a psychological war against the Afghan people, against the achievements of the revolution.

New facts have become known to competent Afghan organs about a program worked out by the CIA for ideological sabotage. Broadcasting from a new radio station which has already received the cynical name of "Free Afghanistan" should soon begin from the territory of Pakistan, from the town of Peshawar. One can imagine what kind of torrent of dirt, lies, and slander will be put out on the airwaves over this blossoming land by the newly-born sister of the stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. The first year of its life has already been generously paid for by the U.S. Congress, which has allotted "maintenance" [soderzhanki: "kept woman"] to the sum of almost half a million dollars in the new fiscal year, which will begin on 1 October.

What are these hunters of souls hoping for? Perhaps for new human tragedies, similar to the one which has been experienced by this family. His name is Muhamad Kharum Hoshimi. He used to be a teacher at the Kabul (Alberuni) school. Having yielded to the deception of subversive propaganda, Hoshimi emigrated to Iran. He says: Afghanis aren't considered people there. They are pursued by the police and forced to participate in the war with Iraq. Many refugees want to return but they are not allowed out. The enemies of Afghanistan do not want peace in our country. I was convinced of that myself.

MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST AFGHAN REBELS

LD191134 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul July 19 TASS — Security forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan carried out a series of operations to destroy counter-revolutionary bands in Lowgar, Kabul and Balkh Provinces, the BAKHTAR news agency reports. Scores of bandits were taken prisoner and large amounts of weapons and ammunition seized.

An armed group consisting of 30 persons, members of one of the counter-revolutionary organizations based in the countries neighboring on Afghanistan, surrendered to the authorities in Helmand Province.

CSSR'S HUSAK ENDS USSR HOLIDAY, DEPARTS 21 JULY

LD211324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1308 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jul (TASS) — Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee general secretary, who was on a holiday in the Soviet Union at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation, departed for home today.

NEW AMBASSADOR STUKALIN APPOINTED TO HUNGARY

LD211228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] The Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Boris Ivanovich Stukalin USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Hungarian People's Republic. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Vladimir Nikolayevich Bazovskiy from the duties of the USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Hungarian People's Republic in connection with his transfer to another job.

SOVIET-ROMANIAN COOPERATION PANEL MEETS 15-16 JUL

PM201756 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Developing"]

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Jul -- The 16th session of the Soviet-Romanian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held in Bucharest 15-16 July. Questions of developing bilateral cooperation in the sphere of the economy, science, and technology in line with the agreements reached at the talks between the party and state leaders of the USSR and Romania and the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit were discussed. The preliminary results of the work to coordinate the national economic plans of the USSR and Romania in 1986-1990 and questions linked with the preparation of a long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation for the period through the year 2000 were examined.

The commission discussed questions of the fulfillment of reciprocal commitments for goods deliveries, the construction and modernization of industrial projects on Romanian territory with Soviet technical assistance, and the implementation of scientific and technical cooperation programs. The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Romanian delegation by Romanian Deputy Prime Minister I. Totu.

The commission's work passed in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere. N.V. Talyzin was received by N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and Romanian president.

MARITIME DEMARCATION TREATY SIGNED WITH POLAND

PM191539 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Treaty Signed"]

[Text] USSR Deputy Foreign Minister B.I. Aristov and S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, have signed a treaty between the USSR and Poland on the demarcation of the territorial sea (territorial waters), the economic zone, the sea fishing zone, and the continental shelf in the Baltic sea.

PRAVDA LOOKS FORWARD TO SOVIET-FRENCH SUMMIT

PM190807 [Editorial report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 July Second Edition carries on page five under the heading "Glorious Traditions; 14 July is the National Day of the French Republic" a 700-word dispatch by own correspondent I. Shchedrov datelined Paris, July. The author describes traditional Bastille Day celebrations, noting that now the famous Place de la Bastille is frequently the scene of demonstrations against unemployment and the growing threat of war. He praises France's "realistic" position in rejecting the Strategic Defense Initiative, recalls wartime cooperation with France and the Soviet-French spaceflight, and concludes:

"Despite the complex and tense international situation, relations betwen our countries have been developing quite well of late in the trade, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres. Political contacts and dialogue at various levels have also become more lively. Both sides attach great significance to M.S. Gorbachev's official visit to France at the invitation of F. Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, in the beginning of October. Noting the importance of the upcoming Soviet-French summit for the further development of bilateral relations, French political observers recall that the Soviet Union and France once did much to establish and deepen the process of detente in Europe and note that they can now contribute to the improvement of the international situation and to the cause of ensuring peace and security."

KOHL VISIT IGNORES TURKISH ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD211623 Moscow International Service in Turkish 1730 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] It is understood from articles in the Western press that socioeconomic issues, questions of military cooperation, and a number of other problems of mutual interest were discussed during FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl's recent visit to Turkey. There are quite a few such problems. The FRG plays an eminent role in the EEC in which Turkey has a stake as an associate member. Then, there are about 1.5 million Turkish workers in the FRG. Finally, the two countries are allies within NATO.

What did the talks in Ankara lay bare? International observers are united in the view that the talks were held in an atmosphere of profound differences of opinion and indissoluble contradictions. It could not have been otherwise. Judge for yourself: Atlantic Pact strategists, in which West German politicians and generals play an important part, wish to use Turkey as an area of military operations against the Soviet Union and other neighboring countries. It is no coincidence that Kohl insistently referred to Turkey's strategic position and to the importance of its participation in the North Atlantic Pact. With a view of strengthening the Turkish area of military operations, the FRG is continuing extensive war preparations that suit the interests of the NATO leadership exclusively. Alongside the United States, the FRG provides military aid to Turkey and participates in the modernization of the Turkish Armed Forces.

Expanding its military cooperation with the FRG, Ankara wants to buy a large number of Leopard tanks and later to organize the manufacture of such tanks in Turkey with the participation of West German firms. There are plans for the delivery of other kinds of weapons as well. According to the promises made by the visitor from the banks of the Rhine, the military aid to be given to Turkey in the next 1 and 1/2 years will be raised from DM130 million to some DM180 million. One would think there is no need to prove that such so-called aid makes no contribution to solving the problems facing Turkey.

On the contrary, such aid can only exacerbate the socioeconomic contradictions and, at the same time, increases the dangers both to the security of the Mediterranean area as well as Turkey's own security -- Turkey may be dragged into the armed adventures of imperialism by the will of its NATO allies.

As for the other areas of Turkist-West German cooperation, Chancellor Kohl confined himself to good wishes which entail no commitments. Let us take, for example, the problem of the Turkish workers who live in EEC countries. The question of granting to Turkish guest workers in EEC countries the freedom to change their residence was indeed discussed during the talks. Helmut Kohl promised that this problem would be solved through reasonable measures. But the West German leader did not say how actually this question would be solved in practice. Many such examples could be cited. But the West wants to pass over this silently, as Chancellor Helmut Kohl has done.

Helmut Kohl's main preoccupation during the Ankara talks was with the following question: What to do to get rid of, as soon as possible, the Turkish workers that the German capitalists no longer need.

The prospects for Turkey's trade relations with the EEC were also passed over in silence. There was nothing Kohl could say about this, anyway. The FRG has long been doing everything in its power to prevent Turkish textiles and other exports from reaching the West German domestic market and thus practicing a policy of discrimination in its trade relations with Turkey.

The Turkish-West German talks in Ankara once again documented the fact that Turkey's most important socioeconomic problems do not concern Western monopolies at all. These monopolies view Turkey solely as a market for their wares and as an area of operations for preparing war adventures.

BONN CONTRADICTS HELSINKI BY RAISING GERMAN QUESTION

LD211437 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1019 GMT 21 Jul 85

["Not Subject to Revision" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 July (TASS) -- Attempts by some Bonn politicians to return to "cold war" concepts, which have again been put into circulation by the U.S. Administration, cannot fail to raise serious alarm among democratically thinking citizens, professor G. Stube, prominent FRC social figure and international law specialist said in his IZVESTIYA interview.

The German question has lost its topicality with the rise of two sovereign and independent German states. The concluding document at Helsinki even further promoted recognition of the fact of the existence of two German states in the sense of international law; thus, one of the most dangerous elements, territorial claims, was excluded from the conduct of East-West relations. At the same time, the FRG, by officially recognizing the existing position, has strengthened its own sovereignty.

If it adheres to Helsinki positions then, undoubtedly, the process of detente in Europe can continue to advance, G. Stube stressed. But, if the efforts to establish the cold war concepts prevails, if Bonn politicians continue to question the principle of inviolability of borders and to declare the German question to be open, the Helsinki agreements will be threatened. Those who consider the German question to be "unsolved" one, deny the European status quo and infringe upon the principle of inviolability of borders.

Any attempt to revise the provisions of the final act, G. Stube said, threatens the peaceful order on the continent. If we want a stable peace, we must apply the maximum efforts for the preservation of everything that was jointly achieved in a long and peristent struggle for European security.

BRITISH-SOVIET TRADE RELATIONS HAMPERED BY U.S.

LD211420 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1015 GMT 21 Jul 85

["Common Efforts Are Essential" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jul (TASS) -- I am sure that both our countries must cooperate more actively, Peter Temple-Morris, chairman of the British group of the Interparliamentary Union, and a prominent British MP, said in a conversation with an IZVESTIYA correspondent. Trade is an inestimable factor in the development of good ties.

He considers that the former allies in the anti-Hitler coalition, London and Moscow, can jointly act in the interests of improving the condition of the international climate.

It is no secret, however, that any steps by London in the direction of improving relations between the USSR and Great Britain meet with sharp and malevolent reaction from those who at one time tried to wreck participation by Western firms in deliveries for the gas pipeline, the newspaper emphasizes. The notorious Coordinating Committee, [COCOM] which operates at Washington's bidding, continues to compile "black lists" of goods, preventing U.S. allies and partners from developing economic links, which are beneficial and essential to them, with socialist countries.

The Reagan administration is simultaneously trying to throw a political lasso around the British in order to include Great Britain in direct participation in its "star wars" program.

The majority of Britons, though, dream of the most simple thing: That their islands, which have been well cared for over many centures should continue to reap a peaceful harvest in the future and not be turned into plots of land for the latest systems for mass destruction. They are against cruise missiles and uninspired politicians [a pun on cruise missiles "krylatyye raket" meaning winged rockets and uninspired "beckrylyye politik" meaning wingless] preventing Great Britain from playing the role that befits it in the cause of preserving and deepening detente, and in the cause of securing peace and cooperation on our ancient continent.

BALTIC PROTEST CRUISE CONFLICTS WITH 'HELSINKI SPIRIT'

LD220920 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki July 22 TASS -- Finland's Democratic Youth Union holds that the upcoming operation with the call at Helsinki port of the Swedish "Baltic Star" ship with representatives of anti-Soviet emigre organizations on board, has been masterminded by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and is in conflict with the "Helsinki spirit" and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Finnish newspaper KANSAN UUTISET points out.

Certain circles in the NATO countries are known to have started a series of dangerous provacations in the Baltic Sea area timed to the World Festival of Youth and Students and the jubilee meeting in Helsinki.

One of such provocations is the so-called "cruise of peace and freedom" being prepared under the guidance of the U.S. CIA and USIA. The emigre rabble, who entrenched themselves in the west, are to play the main role in that subversion action.

AGCA TRIAL DEFENDANTS INVOLVED IN 'WRANGLE'

LD192140 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- The heated atmosphere of the pope attempted murder trial in Rome explodes time and again, the newspaper IZVESTIYA's Rome correspondent Nikolay Paklin writes today. This happened, he writes, during a courtroom confrontation between Mehmet Ali Agca and head of the West German-based right-wing "Turkish Federation" Musa Serdar Celebi.

Agca accuses Celebi of complicity in the assassination attempt of the pope's life. He testified that before first meeting Celebi in Milan in December 1980, he had phoned him at the federation's Frankfurt headquaters "at least thirty-forty fimes to discuss details of the planned operation." To this Celebi shouted, "Ali Agca is an impudent liar. During a preliminary investigation he behaved as if he were the judge, not a defendent."

"He demanded that I unconditionally confirm all of his 'testimony', otherwise, I would have to serve twenty years in prison. I have no doubts that someone provided him with the false data."

Celebi's lawyer intervened in the wrangle. Using strong expressions he also accused Agca of lying. The presiding judge and the prosecutor warned to evict all present from the courthouse. The situation calmed down somewhat only after an unscheduled recess was announced.

After the recess, Celebi caught Agca in lies on several occasions with the help of documents he possessed. Sergey Antonov's defence demanded that the Turkish terrorist be officially indicted for ill-intentioned lying.

RECESS DECLARED IN AGCA TRIAL, ACCOMPLICES PROBED

LD201204 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Rome July 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Solomin reports: An Italian court investigating the attempted Pope murder here has taken a break which is expected to last till August 5.

The court has held 32 sittings in the past seven weeks, but there still has not been even the slightest evidence produced to support the false charge of Bulgarian citizens' involvement in the plot against the pontiff. On the contrary, the testimony by the prosecution's "star witness", Turkish terrorist Ali Agca who has made the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, has only served to disprove the fraudulent "Bulgarian connection" claim fabricated by Western secret services, notably the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

During the trial Agca many times contradicted his own statements, used answer-dodging tactivs and antics. He told one of the first court meetings he was a "Jesus Christ reincarnated", and at the last session before the intermission he proclaimed himself to be a "comer from the heavens".

The Turkish terrorist's discrepancy-laden "testimony", said the newspaper REPUBBLICA, has given the lie to the investigators' conclusions. "Nobody is now inclined to believe Agca's claims" or take his "phantasmagoric and mystic religious show" seriously.

At the same time right-wing Turkish terrorists' involvement in the crime and Western secret services' provocative role have come out ever more clearly in the course of the trial. Quite a few names of Turkish terrorists from the fascist Gray Wolves organization, who have been actively involved in the preparation of the assassination attempt, have surfaced at the court sessions.

And so a probe has been launched to investigate the cases of Agca's direct and indirect accomplices, some of which are currently kept in prison in West European countries for their crimes.

Testimony by Giovanni Pandico, a Naples Mafia boss standing trial in a case against the underworld, has come as a bombshell. He disclosed that Agca had been "reasoned with" in an Ascoli Piceno jail with the Mafia's help by high-ranking officials of Italian secret services closely linked with the CIA.

The magazine L'ESPRESSO and the newspaper PAESE SERA have published summaries of some classified documents of Italy's Service of Military Information and Security (SISMI), showing that as early as several days after the attempted Pope murder disinformation experts got down to manufacturing the "Bulgarian connection" claim which was then picked up and inflated by the bourgeois mass media.

SOVIET VIOLATIONS OF SWEDISH WATERS CONTINUE

LD211439 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Soviet submarines are continuing to violate Swedish territorial waters, the military commander of the Upper Norrland Military District, Lieutenant General Bengt Gustafsson has said. In an interview with TT [Swedish news agency], he said that the Soviet Union appears to regard the Baltic as the outer limit of its own security zone. The Soviet Union apparently has an unquenchable craving for its own security, Gustafsson added. Gustafsson is thought to be Sweden's next Armed Forces commander in chief.

KHALILOV, RYABOU ATTEND BASTILLE DAY RECEPTION

PM161002 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official reports"]

[Text] J.B. Raimond, French ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception 12 July to mark Bastille Day, the national holiday.

The reception was attended by K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Y.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Mininsters; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and other officials.

EMBASSY OFFICIAL ON DOBRYNIN REPLACEMENT, PARIS MEETING

TA191731 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] The spokesman for the Soviet Embassy in Washington said he knows nothing about the meeting in Paris between the Israeli and Soviet ambassadors there. The spokesman, Boris (Malakov), told our correspondent Elimelekh Ram that this is apparently journalistic conjecture. He noted he does not believe that the ambassador to France, Yuliy Vorontsov, said he was one of his country's candidates for ambassador to the United States. I am not aware, the spokesman said, that Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin is going to be replaced.

VIKTOR LOUIS ON USSR-ISRAELI MEETING, U.S. SUMMIT

TA200911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0705 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Before the publication of the official Russian denial [of the report about a meeting between the Soviet ambassador in Paris and Israeli Ambassador Ovadya Sofer,] we tried to obtain a reaction from the Soviet Union, a reaction which would be as close as possible to an official one. We spoke with Viktor Louis, a Moscow Jewish journalist, who is well known as having the best possible sources in the Kremlin. In the past, Viktor Louis has acted as a go-between in transferring messages from Moscow to the West. Our foreign affairs editor Gid'on Remez spoke with him last night.

[Begin recording] [Remez] Viktor Louis prepared short comments for us in writing, and although he responded to our request to make them over the phone, he deviated very little from the prepared text. The general inclination seemed to be to calm all the great expectations, but hints could be found in the remarks; perhaps they were aimed at those in the know, perhaps they were aimed only at telling us what we wanted to hear. The main innovation may have been the very fact of Moscow's confirmation that the meeting was held and its willingness to react to it.

[Louis -- in English] The dramatic meeting in Paris on an ambassadorial level has become something of a sensation among members of diplomatic corps in Moscow. Soviet diplomats took the news more calmly than their Western counterparts.

[Remez translates above and continues] Here, and further on in his remarks, it seems he was trying to play down the feeling that a dramatic reversal had taken place.

[Louis in English] Officially, no one has yet made any comment on a Soviet-Israeli meeting, and obviously there are not grounds for expecting this to herald an immediate restoration of diplomatic relations.

[Remez translates above and continues] So what does it mean?

[Louis -- in English] Most likely, it will lead to occasional consultations on Middle Eastern problems in general, which will be one of the items on the agenda of this autumn's top-level meeting, when Mr Mikhail Gorbachev will talk to President Mitterrand and President Reagan.

[Remez translates above and continues] The phrase -- occasional consultations -- reminds me of Professor Shlomo Avineri, from whom we will hear later in the program; this phrase served for the meetings between the United States and the Soviet Union this year about the Middle East and a number of other topics.

The purpose of the phrase was to calm Israel's fears that a permanent framework for these talks is being established. Louis, in any event, continued to emphasize the tradition, not the innovation.

[Louis -- in English] In the course of the long years without diplomatic relations, there have been a number of meetings between former Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and various Israeli politicians in New York.

[Remez translates above and continues] And so....

[Louis -- in English] So, obviously, the new foreign minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, would like to give the impression that no stone has been left unturned in preparing himself and Mr. Gorbachev for the meetings, where the Middle East is almost certain to be among the subjects up for discussion. This is Viktor Louis in Moscow.

[Remez translates above and continues] Let us note, that he did not miss any chance to translate a particularly strong term into English. So far we have heard the text Viktor Louis prepared, and from here on he refrained from almost any answer to a series of questions. Is this Gorbachev's personal policy? Can we expect a genuine change on the question of immigration? Were there consultations with Syria before the Soviet initiative? It was only following his remarks about Shevardnadze, when I asked whether a meeting with Shamir would be possible at the UN General Assembly, that there was an answer, and, again, it was an answer that pointed to the past.

[Louis -- in English] Well, there were meetings between Mr Gromyko and your foreign ministers before, so then I don't see why there couldn't be any other meetings. I mean, there is nothing new in that, and it doesn't mean that they are going to discuss restoration of diplomatic relations, you know, anything else in....

[Remez interrupting translates above and continues] Finally, I asked: It seems, from the report from the meeting in Paris, that the policy of crying out about the matter of the Jews and the policy of cooperation with the United States, such as on the Strategic Defense Initiative, has actually paid off for Israel in relations with the Soviet Union. Excuse me, Viktor Louis said, that deviates from the issue we are discussing. [end recording]

TASS DENIES ISRAELI RADIO REPORTS AS FABRICATIONS

LD201031 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 20 TASS -- The Israeli radio fabrications about a mythical proposal that has allegedly been conveyed by the USSR's ambassador in France to Israel's ambassador in Paris, just as the pronouncements ascribed to the Soviet ambassador, are totally groundless.

PERES SENDS MESSAGE TO GORBACHEV ON TIES

TA211516 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has sent a verbal message to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in which he expressed the hope that a settlement would be achieved between the two countries on a collection of varied issues. The message was given to the president of the World Jewish Congress, Edgar Bronfman, who is to go to Moscow soon for talks with Kremlin leaders.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer notes that the prime minister emphasized in the message that Israel bears no hostility toward the Soviet Union, and he hopes that with a man as powerful as Gorbachev, it will be possible to reach an arrangement on various matters involving the two countries. Our correspondent comments that the prime minister met with Edgar Bronfman in Jerusalem a few days ago.

MOSCOW VIEWS ISRAELI, U.S. MIDEAST PEACE PLANS

LD211913 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The so-called peace plan put forward recently by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres was supported by the U.S. Administration, and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz described the Israeli proposal as an important step in the peace process. We recall that the Israeli plan provides for the holding of separate talks between Israel, Jordan and a Palestinian delegation without any link to the PLO. Shultz welcomed Peres' idea and declared his intention to discuss it with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in order to negotiate a position acceptable to the parties to the talks. In order to organize direct talks between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation there has to be urgently and as a first stage a meeting between an American delegation and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which does not represent the PLO. In its pseudo-peace activity, the White House proceeds from the assumption that King Husayn of Jordan speaks on behalf of Yasir 'Arafat, too. However, the Americans want to hear from the latter a public acquiescence to several conditions tantamount to abandonment of an independent Palestinian state.

At the same time, the United States speaks about a representative Palestinian participation in future talks. The objective of this propaganda gimmick is to hide the fact that the talks would be on the basis of the Reagan plan which rejects the establishment of an independant Palestinian state. But there is another problem that confuses and annoys the U.S. Administration a great deal: It is the fact that the Amman Agreement is not popular in the Arab world. The U.S. Administration realizes that it would be better to secure an Arab umbrella for the would-be separate deal. For this reason, the White House is engaged in persuading the Arab leaders secretly and publicly to agree to the Amman Agreement. The Americans also want to use an Arab summit as an instrument to pass their plan.

But the positions of the Arab countries to the convening of such a summit are not unified. For instance, the Jordanian paper JORDAN TIMES, voicing the view of those in favor of the agreement, writes: The main task of the summit must be a declaration of clear and unambiguous support on the part of the Arabs for this agreement. But Syria and the PDRY have a quite different view: The Syrian paper TISHRIN comments that that convening an Arab summit would make sense only if measures were taken there to unify the Arabs on an anti-imperialist basis. The paper believes that convening an Arab summit under the current complicated circumstances would only lead to further divisions and contradictions in the Arab world.

Some Arab regimes will be trying to pass a new Camp David-type separate deal, and one can say that all the anti-imperialist Arab forces are against the convening of a summit, and they are warning that the results of a fresh anti-Arab deal and the establishing of a Pax Americana in the Middle East would be yet more tragic than the events that occured after the conclusion of the so-called Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. They say that in the event the Reagan plan is realized, this would lead to more Arab fragmentation, and a separate deal and the Arab parties would get only very little from their abandonment of their interests and legitimate rights.

It is very well known that the leaders of Tel-Aviv, whether from the Likud bloc or from the Herut, have always considered the River Jordan as a border for Israel, and the current Israeli Prime Minister Peres does not want to even hear about dismantling Jewish settlements on this land. Under such conditions, peace can only serve the establishment of the military, strategic, economic and political domination of Washington and Tel-Aviv in the Middle East. It would also entail fresh suffering and ordeals for the Arabs.

Thus, Arab nationalist forces are rejecting surrender-type separate deals leading to American-style peace in the region.

During the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Hafiz al-Asad held recently in Moscow, special attention was devoted to the danger of the intrigues of Israel and the United States against the Arab Palestinian people and their endeavor to prevent the establishing of an independent Palestinian state, backed by the aid of certain Arab circles.

EGYPTIAN PROTOCOL MEETS GROWING INTEREST IN USSR

LD191843 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Jul 85

[From the "Window on the Arab World" by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed in Moscow for the years 1985 and 1986. The plan provides for the development of cooperation in the fields of science, education, culture, arts, films and the means of information, publishing, health, sports and tourism. On the Soviet side the plan was signed by Mikhail Kapitsa, Soviet deputy foreign minister; and on the Egyptian side by Taha al-Majdub, the deputy foreign minister.

Observers point out that the widening of cultural exchange conforms with the interests of both Soviet and Egyptian people alike. It must be noted that under the Sadat era, Egyptian authorities used to do their utmost to curtail contacts between the two peoples to the minimum. Two Soviet cultural centers were closed in 1977 in both Cairo and Alexandria. This was followed by banning the publication and circulation of Soviet periodicals and books. Cultural exchange in other fields was greatly reduced. However, Soviet interest in Egypt did not weaken. Under public pressure, the first bookshop for the sale of Soviet books published in both Arabic and English was opened at (?al-Muhandisin) quarter in Cairo. Khalid (?Sawlah), head of the commercial company at the time, said that the bookshop opening in the Egyptian captial is due to the increasing Egyptian interest in the Soviet Union. There is no doubt that the implementation of the agreement concluded in Moscow will help to meet this interest in a perfect manner.

PONOMAREV, IRAQI DELEGATION HOLD COMRADELY TALKS

LD201842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] A meeting between Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and a delegation of the Iraqi Communist Party, led by 'Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Iraqi CP,has been held in the CPSU Central Committee.

The participants in the meeting exchanged views on the situation in the Near East. The invariable solidarity of both parties with the struggle of the peoples of this region against imperialism and reaction, and for peace, democracy and social progress, was confirmed.

The sides expressed a mutual striving toward further developing and strengthening fraternal relations between the CPSU and the Iraqi Communist Party.

The meeting was held in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

TASS REPORTS FALASHA DEMONSTRATIONS IN ISRAEL

LD201122 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus July 20 TASS -- Protest demonstrations of Falashas -- Ethiopian citizens of judaist belief who were smuggled by Zionists from Ethiopia late last year -- are going on in Israel. They demand the termination of the national and religious persecution campaign launched against them and the immediate return to their homeland.

For several hours demonstrators blocked the roads to the Jerusalem airport. They were cleared only after the interference of the Army units that were sent to disperse defenseless Falashas.

Israeli soldiers used arms, tear gas grenades and clubs. Several dozen Falashas who were severely injured during the demonstration were taken to hospitals. Some participants in the protest actions were arrested.

Demonstrators stated that despite the repressions of the Zionists they would continue the struggle for the return home.

TASS REPORTS RSA STATE OF EMERGENCY, REPRESSION

LD220913 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Maputo July 22 TASS -- Four more blacks have died of grave wounds they sustained in clashes with army and police units that were dispersing peaceful demonstrations staged by South Africa's native inhabitants.

According to reports from Johannesburg, the state of emergency clamped down on Saturday in 36 administrative districts resulted in unprecedented arbitrariness and violence on the part of heavily armed police and soldiers. Enjoying virtually unlimited powers, they employ a whole range of means to suppress dissent and opposition to apartheid. Mass arrests, imprisonment and torturing, searches and beatings, all forms of humiliation and the unrestricted use of arms are the means allowed by the Pretoria rulers under the state of emergency in a bid to contain the mounting protests by the population, their movement for inalienable rights.

OAU DECLARES CLARK REPEAL VIOLATION OF U.N. CHARTER

LD201718 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa July 20 TASS -- The participants in the 21st session of the OAU summit assembly have denounced the decision of the U.S. Congress on cancelling the Clark Amendment which formally prohibited the granting of aid to the puppet anti-Angolan groupings.

Direct or indirect support for enemies of the Angolan people from any state, it is said in the resolution which was adopted at the session, would be viewed by African countries as direct violation of the U.N. and OAU charters. U.S. overt and covert interference into internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola is a hostile act with regard to the whole of Africa. In the obtaining situation Angola's government has the right to take any counter steps it will deem necessary to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

ANNIVERSARY PRESIDIUM SENDS GREETINGS ON BURUNDI

PM151520 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of Burundi, conveying to him and the friendly Burundian people congratulations and best wishes on the 23rd anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence.

In a reply telegram the Burundian president expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and for his part conveyed wishes for happiness and prosperity to the Soviet people.

The telegrams express confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the Soviet Union and Burundi will be further developed for the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of consolidating world peace.

AMERICAN-CARIBBEAN TRADE UNION CONFERENCE CLOSES

LD191105 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Havana July 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Alexsandr Voropayev reporting.

A trade union conference of Latin American and Caribbean countries ended here on Thursday adopting the "Havana Act". The delegates to the conference representing about 200 trade union organizations from 29 countries discussed the economic crisis that gripped the region and was exacerbated by Latin America's huge external debt. The conference delegates came out in favor of refusing to repay the debt and pooling efforts with a view to establishing a new international economic order. The "Havana Act" calls for concerted action of the trade union movement of the continent in protecting the interests of Latin American workers.

The delegates to the conference declared their solidarity with the peoples fighting against the dominance of U.S. imperialism in Latin America and the Caribbean, and expressed opposition to U.S. military presence in the region.

USSR GOVERNMENT, PARTY MESSAGE TO NICARAGUA

PM191413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) National Leadership, to Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of Nicaragua:

We send you and the friendly Nicaraguan people cordial congratulations and best wishes on the 6th anniversary of the Sandinist revolution's victory.

Under FSLN leadership, the Nicaraguan people have overthrown a hated dictatorial regime, gained freedom, and taken the path of independent development. Despite continuing pressure and increasing interference from the United States, Nicaragua is making great efforts to resolve its economic tasks and carry out democratic transformations and is consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy course aimed at resolving all disputes by means of talks, achieving a just political settlement in Central America, and developing equitable cooperation with all states.

The friendly relations betweem the USSR and Nicaragua, which are based on the principles of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual respect, are developing successfully.

Soviet people condemn the policy of aggression and state terrorism pursued against sovereign Nicaragua and firmly support the Nicaraguan people's selfless struggle in defence of their motherland's independence and the revolution's gains. Nicaragua is supported in that struggle by all who value the cause of peace and the peoples' freedom.

We wish you success in resolving the responsible tasks facing your country and in realizing the Nicaraguan people's profound desire for peace and progress.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

NICARAGUA AFTER 6 YEARS OF SANDINIST RULE

LD191052 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Managua July 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports: The Nicaraguan people today mark the 6th anniversary of the triumphant Sandinist popular revolution. Thousands of people are converging on Managua from all parts of the country to attend a massive rally which will be held on one of the city's central squares.

The patriots of revolutionary Nicaragua are fully resolved to make the anniversary festivities a striking demonstration of their readiness to defend the people's gains from U.S. criminal aggression with arms in hands and follow unswervingly the course of thorough going social and economic change pursued by the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Over the past years the Nicaraguan people have scored quite a few successes in transforming their homeland which languished for more than 40 years under the yoke of a ruthless pro-American dictatorship. A nationwide literacy campaign has been carried out under the guidance of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the revolutionary government, during which some 500,000 people across the land learnt to read and write. Thanks to the revolution the Nicaraguans have gained access to medical care which previously was a privilege of the flunkeys of the Somoza dictatorship and the rich elite. And more than 1.5 million hectares of land confiscated from the dictator's clan and big land-owners have already been turned over to peasants in the course of an extensive agrarian reform.

Nicaragua is living in the difficult conditions of incessant aggressive actions of the Reagan administration which is out to throttle the Sandinist revolution and restore a pro-American regime to Nicaragua. In advance of the 6th anniversary of the overthrow of the Somoza tyranny the United States perceptibly hardened its line on the Sandinist National Liberation Front and revved up preparations for a direct military intervention against Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry said in a statement here that Washington's preposterous attempts to blame this country for any acts of violence that may take place against U.S. diplomatic personnel and citizens in Central America and elsewhere demonstate the Reagan administration's eagerness to find a pretext for aggression against Nicaragua, patterned after the "Tonkin incident".

The statement said the threat to the secrutiy of American citizens abroad stems from Washington's irresponsible policy in Central America. In order to settle these problems the United States ought to exert real efforts to achieve peace in the region, give genuine support to the Contadora Group and resume the Manzanillo talks with Nicaragua, which have unilaterally been broken off by Washington. Continued aggression against the people of Nicaragua and other Central American countries will only aggravate the situation, which is fraught with dangers to the security of all sides involved, even further.

The Nicaraguan foreign [words indistinct] United States any evidence of hostile activities on the part of Nicaragua, it could present it to the U.N. international tribunal which is currently examing charges against the Reagan administration of practicing state terrorism against this country.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN CP PLENUM

PM191310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 85 First Edition p 2

[PRAVDA correspondents O. Gusev and M. Odinets report: "Core of all Work; From Ukrainian communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Kiev -- The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum held 16 July discussed the results of the conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress and the republic party organization's tasks. Delivering a report at the plenum, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, said:

"The transition of the economy to the path of intensification and the large-scale utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress must be a partywide and nationwide matter and the core of organizational and political work at all levels. This idea was particularly stressed by M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his stay in our republic." The report and speeches said that the republic Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers have formulated a specific plan of measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee directives. The plan also takes account of the recommendations and remarks made by M. S. Gorbachev during his stay in the Ukraine. The speakers cited examples of businesslike approaches to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. For instance, the collective at the Novokramatorskiy Machine Building Plant Production Association decided to modernize 11 previously manufactured rolling mills in the 12th 5-Year Plan. This will make it possible to increase rolled metal output by 3.5 million metric tons a year without major capital expenditure and to obtain an economic effect in the country's national economy of approximately T80 million. Good and well-founded plans have been formulated by many collectives in Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, Ivov, Odessa, Cherkassy, Chernovitsy, and other oblasts.

At the same time, the plenum noted that in some places unjustified sluggishness has been permitted. As has become clear, the leaders of a number of enterprises and party committees in certain cities in Voroshilovgrad, Volyn, and Kherson Oblasts were waiting for some kind of additional directives and instructions from above. The most serious attention, the speakers noted, must be devoted to the need to ensure higher growth rates in social labor productivity in the republic. The targets of the current 5-year plan for this important indicator in industry and agriculture are not being fulfilled. Substantial lags have been permitted, in particular, in ferrous metallurgy and light industry. And in a number of sectors, above all the power industry, and in a considerable number of the enterprises of Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zaporazhye, and other oblasts labor productivity is growing at lower rates than average wages. This is explained primarily by the slow reduction in the expenditure of manual labor.

The measures submitted to the plenum envisage increasing the rate at which expenditure of manual labor is reduced in the 12th 5-Year Plan by means of comprehensive mechanization and production automation, thereby releasing not less than 1.5-2 million people. Calculations show that on the basis of organizational measures and job certification alone it is possible to release approximately one-third of manual workers and workers engaged in ancillary operations. Of course, the attention paid to strengthening labor discipline and imposing order in production must not be relaxed. Where this is forgotten worktime is lost.

This applies to a number of enterprises of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (Minister A.T. Shevchenko), the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming (Minister V.A. Lisitsyn), and certain production collectives in Kiev, Crimean, Khmelnitskiy, and Cherkassy Oblasts. The level of discipline at many enterprises of the Ministry of the Coal Industry and in Donetsk, Voroshilovgrad, and Odessa Oblasts remains low.

In all sectors, the plenum said, it is necessary to carefully study the technical state of fixed production capital and formulate long-term programs for production modernization at each enterprise and association. Immediate measures must be taken to improve the structure of steel smelting production. A great deal must be done in the coal industry. In the current 5-year plan, substantial sums have already been spent on retooling and modernizing the sector, but the proper returns have not yet been obtained. There was also serious talk at the plenum about the problems of machine building and capital construction.

In discussing questions of saving resources, the speakers pointed out that the material-intensiveness of production in the next 5-year plan can be reduced by not less than R4.5 billion through the widespread introduction of progressive techniques. The plenum noted the good initiative and persistent work done in this regard by the republic's Gossnab.

The plenum called on every sector and every enterprise, construction site, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz to determine just what economic reserves exist and how they can be brought into play.

The problem of improving the efficiency with which the material and technical base is utilized is exceptionally urgent both for industry and for the agroindustrial complex, the speakers said. The examination of this question at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee with regard to Zaporozhye Oblast showed that the situation there was clearly unsatisfactory. For, despite a considerable growth in production potential, gross agricultural output in the oblast over the last few years has fallen. The necessary measures must also be taken in Odessa, Khmelnitskiy, and Ternopol Oblasts, where growth in agricultural production has not been ensured in the current 5-year plan.

The plenum participants analyzed in detail potential for increasing grain production, including by means of the efficient utilization of clean fallow. It was noted that full use is not yet being made of the existing reserves here. There are many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic which, relying on the achievements of science, obtain stable yields whatever the weather. Unfortunately, alongside these there are many farms where, because of poor farming standards, neither fertilizers nor modern technology are producing the proper returns. The task has been set of more extensively applying intensive techniques and using these techniques next year in the cultivation of one-half of the area sown to wheat, all of the area sown to grain corn and rice, and a considerable proportion of the area sown to millet. It is necessary to concentrate the best varieties, fertilizers, and pesticides for the set yields, and also technical and other resources in those regions and farms which will ensure the highest returns.

Great attention in the report and the speeches was devoted to improving the utilization of scientific potential. The experience accumulated in the republic on the integration of science and production and the improvement of the management of this process was positively assessed at the CPSU Central Committee conference. The economic effect from the introduction into the national economy of developments by the Ukraine's scientists in 1984 exceeded R3 billion. And yet the returns from many institutes, both academic and particularly sectorial, and from VUZE's remain inadequate.

Mention was made of the following institutes of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences -- the Institute of Gas (Director V.F. Kopytov), the Institute of the Chemistry of High Molecular Compounds (Director Yu. S. Lipatov), and the Institute of Plant Physiology (Director D.M. Grodzinskiy) -- whose contribution to the creation of theoretical foundations and to the practical development of fundamentally new techniques is clearly weak. The plenum called strictly to account workers in the republic's agricultural science, which owes a great deal to rural workers. In particular, serious complaints were made about the selction of experts and staffers at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Sugar Beet, Sugar, and Potato Growing and the southern department of the V.I. Lenin all-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

The implementation of the extensive program of scientific and technical progress requires a restructuring of planning and management. In this connection the plenum stated that success will largely depend on how basic guidelines are formulated and the republic's energy complex, metal, material-intensiveness, labor, agricultural complex, and transportation scientific and technical programs, the biotechnology scientific program, and the corresponding sectorial and regional programs are carried out. It was noted that in the drafts of next year's plan inadequate growth rates are planned by the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, and the Main Administration of Internal Waters Pisciculture. The impression emerges that the leadership of the republic's Gosplan and certain deputy chairmen of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers tolerated this.

It was said that specific conclusions must be drawn from the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the report by the Kharkov Party Gorkom, which gave principled guidelines on questions of the work of party organizations and the conducting of a consistent course of production intensification. It is necessary to wage a resolute struggle against manifestations of conservatism, self-satisfaction, complacency, departmentalism, and local self-interest. The serious omissions in work and miscalculations in the implementation of technical policy by the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Light Industry have been repeatedly criticized. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has called certain leading workers at the ministry strictly to account for over-reporting and the illegal allocation of bonuses. Yet the Ministry of Light Industry Party Committee (Secretary V.G. Gaydaychuk) essentially tolerated these instances and the attempts by a number of leaders to create a semblance of a satisfactory situation in the sector.

Dwelling on current affairs, the plenum participants urged that all forces be mobilized for completing this year's plan and the 5-year plan as a whole. Life requires great thought and intensive work at all levels of leadership, in all sectors, and literally from everyone, the speakers said. Only by showing the utmost coherence and organization can Communists and all the republic's working people resolve the great tasks which have been set by the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

ARKHIPOV ATTENDS METALLURGIST'S DAY CEREMONY

LD192256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A festive session was held in Moscow today to mark Metallurgists' Day. In the presidium were Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, heads of ministries and departments, front-ranking production workers, scientists, and representatives of the capital.

In the reports by Comrade Kolpakov, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy, and by Comrade Lomako, USSR minister of non-ferrous metallurgy, it was noted that the workers in the industry had focused attention on utilizing reserves to attain high results by the most economical means.

Address by Minister

LD201454 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1222 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Video address by P.F. Lomako, USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy on Metallurgical Workers' Day]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades: From the bottom of my heart I congratulate the workers in the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical industries on our professional festival, Metallurgical Workers' Day, which we meet in an atmosphere of high labor and a political upsurge caused by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum to convene the routine 27th congress of the CPSU and by the June conference on the questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The majority of nonferrous metallurgical industry enterprises have worked successfully and overfulfilled the last year's plans. The ministry's collectives are also working confidently in this final year of the 5-year plan, achieving considerable success in implementing the decisions of the 26th congress of our Leninist party. In the difficult conditions of the past winter, the collectives of a considerable majority of the enterprises displayed feelings of high responsibility and ensured the fulfilment of the ministry's half-year plan. Important party targets are being met and an above-plan increase in labor productivity and supplementary cuts in costs have been achieved.

The positive results are those of intensive and selfless struggle by the labor collectives, the great organizational work carried out by the economic managers, the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

Socialist competition is glowing with increasing brightness at nonferrous metallurgy enterprises. In introducing new technological processes and equipment and in improving the organization of labor and labor discipline, we know well that, as was said at the June conference in the CPSU Central Committee on the acceleration of sceintific and technical progress, the main thing now is to seek out and put into use additional reserves for raising the efficiency of production and the quality of output.
We all understand the vital need for intensive development, and the workers in nonferrous metallurgy will be in the front ranks here.

At his meeting with the collective of the Dnepropetrovsk metallurgical works, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke of the program elaborated by the April plenum of the Central Committee for accelerating the country's social and economic development. Its essence is clear: We wish to make further progress along the path of improving the conditions for the life and work of Soviet people, of the all-around improvement of the socialist way of life, of maintaining the country's defense at the required level, to strengthen the positions of socialism on the international arena.

We are sure that the creative labor, the high level of consciousness and organization of the workers in nonferrous metallurgy will ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets and socialist pledges in order to provide a worthy welcome for the 27th congress of our Leninist party.

GRISHIN STRESSES FILMMAKERS' ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT

LD191518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] A meeting between Comrade Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Moscow Gorkom first secretary, and the creative and party economic aktiv of the Mosfilm film studio was devoted to the role of Soviet filmmakers in carrying out the party's plans relating to speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. Addressing those present, Comrade Grishin emphasized that more than one generation of Soviet people had been brought up on the artistic models of ideological commitment and spirituality, including films created at Mosfilm in past years and the work of today's artists.

Emphasis was placed on the need for a more active role by literary and art figures, as well as filmmakers, in reorienting peoples' consciousness to the new needs of life.

YELTSIN ADDRESSES STATE CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

LD192141 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] An augmented session of the Collegium of the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs (Gosstroy) was held today. The meeting discussed questions of speeding up scientific and technical progress in capital construction. A report was delivered by Comrade Bashilov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs.

Particular attention was devoted to the need to strengthen links between scientific research and design institutes and building organizations and enterprises, to increase the quality of design decisions and building and assembly work.

Comrade Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

VOLOGDA OBKOM ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

LD201256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] A party oblast committee plenum took place today in Vologda to review an organizational question. The plenum released Comrade Drygin from the duties of the CPSU obkom first secretary in connection with his retirement on pension.

Comrade Kuptsov was elected first secretary of the Vologda Obkom of the party. He earlier worked as the second secretary of this obkom and in recently as an inspector of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Igrunov, deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

STATE OF CROPS REPORTED FOR EARLY JULY

PM090947 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Jul 85 p 3

[Report by agrometeorologist O. Pisarenko under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In most regions of the European USSR the weather has been mainly cool and rainy in the past 10-day period. Average air temperatures over most of the territory were 1-3 degrees lower than the perennial average. Warm weather prevailed only in regions northeast of a line linking Syktyvkar, Yoshkar-Ola, Kazan, and Orenburg. There was rain everywhere, and in most regions it was considerable. The amount of precipitation was between 20-60 mm and, in places, 70-130 mm.

Winter wheat in southern Moldavia, the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and the lower Volga Region reached the waxy ripeness stage South of a line linking Grodno, Gomel, Tula, Ulyanovsk, and Orenburg it reached the milky ripeness stage. North of this line, winter wheat flowered and formed ears. In the greater part of the Ukraine, the south-eastern Central Chernozem Region, and Volgograd and Saratov Oblasts spring barley entered the milky ripeness stage. The border of the area in which early spring grain crops formed ears approximately followed a line linking Tallinn, Smolensk, Moscow, Ryazan, Ulyanovsk, and Orenburg. In the more northernly regions stem growth continued in these crops.

Leaf formation and root growth continued in sugar beet, everywhere. Potatoes are flowing in most oblasts of the Ukraine, in southern Belorussia, and in the southern half of the Central Chernozem and Volga Regions.

Flax is flowering in most regions of the Ukraine, and in Latvia, Lithuania, and over most of Belorussia it has formed flowers. In the flax-growing zone of the RSFSR, flowers have appeared only in early sowings.

In the vineyards of Moldavia, the southern Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and the lower Volga Region flowering has ended. Tomatoes flowered in areas located south of a line linking Kaliningrad, Orel, and Saratov. In some regions in the southern Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and the lower Volga Region, the fruits reached the green ripeness stage. In Moldavia, the Ukraine, and the Central Chernozem and North Caucasus Regions, the harvesting of sour cherries and apricots continues.

Cool, rainy weather persisted in most farming regions of Siberia. Average air temperatures over most of the territory were 1-3 degrees lower than the perennial average, and warm, dry weather was recorded only in Tyumen and Omsk Oblasts, in the west of Novosibirsk Oblast, and also in the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. In the eastern oblasts of west Siberia and in east Siberia rain fell 3-6 days. Precipitation totaled between 15 and 60 mm. In the farming regions of west Siberia and in the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan, winter rye flowered, stem growth was observed in early spring grain crops, and flower formation was recorded on buckwheat.

In Central Asia and in southern Kazakhstan, the weather was mainly warm (32-44 degrees, and up to 48 degrees in Askhabad Olbast) and dry. Cotton is flowering almost everywhere (in most areas a week earlier than the perennial average). In some regions boll formation has started. As of 30 June the early-sown cotton formed the first boll in Askhabad, Mary, Surkhan-Darya, Kurgan-Tyube, and Kulyab Oblasts. The harvesting of cabbages, cucumbers, apricots, and summer varieties of apples continues everywhere. Harvesting if tomatoes has begun.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 18-20 JUL

LD210027 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 18-20 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

18 July

Stavropol Kray farmers have reaped and threshed grain from 100,000 hectares over the past 24 hours, using 14,000 combines. (0400 GMT)

Machine operators of the Don have threshed bread grains on 1 million hectares, two-fifths of the entire harvest area. (0801 GMT)

Harvesting of peas, rye, and wheat has begun in Orel oblast. (1750 GMT)

19 July

Selective harvesting of pulse crops has begun in Tambov Oblast, where peas, lentils and other crops are growing on over 113,000 hectares. (0204 GMT)

The third alfalfa mowing has begun in the plains of Kirghizia. Already 2 million tons has been mowed; this is almost half of the republic's task for this year. (0204 GMT)

By the beginning of this week in Krasnodar Kray, grain had been reaped from 1.191 million hectares and threshed on 700,000 hectares; in Stavropol Kray the figures were respectively 1.031 million and 558,000 hectares; Rostov Oblast's were 1.356 million hectares and 813,000 hectares. Workers of Cherkassy and Chernovtsy Oblast began delivering grain from the new harvest to elevators today. (1100 GMT)

In Kazakhstan, grain harvesting was completed today on the first 1 million hectares. The harvesting has now started in the most western Kazakhstan Ural Oblast. Already more then 10,000 combine harvesters, which can harvest and thresh grain on more than 50,000 hectares, are working. (1530 GMT)

20 July

Don farmers have threshed almost 1.5 million hectares of grain crops. Reception points have already received over 600,000 tons of grain. (0400 GMT)

In Zaporozhye Oblast, grain crops have been cut on more than 60 percent of the area sown and 72,000 tons of grain have been delivered. Secondary crops are being sown at the same time. (0600 GMT)

Haylage procurement plans have been fulfilled in eight rayons in Perm Oblast. One third of the necessary amount of hay has already been laid in at the oblast. (0600 GMT)

Southern areas of the Tula Oblast have started the harvest. (1100 GMT)

Today in Moldavia, sowing of corn started on nearly 30,000 hectares. This year Moldavia expects to harvest corn from more than 1,000 [as heard] hectares of second sowing. (1400 GMT)

Farmers of the Altay Kray are checking readiness of machinery for harvesting today. Due to the rainy summer, harvesting in most of the kray's zones is expected to be complex. On many fields, grain crops are undersized and lodged. (1530 GMT)

Farms of the Maritime Kray have finished harvesting of buckwheat on almost 22,000 hectares. (1530 GMT)

Mass harvesting of breadgrains started today in Saratov Oblast, where winter and spring breadgrains have ripened at the same time. Harvesting and transport complexes have been prepared to harvest round-the-clock. Some 4 million hectares are to be cut. (1800 GMT)

STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION REPORTS HAY QUALITY

LD211349 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Summary] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration's data, almost 30 million metric tons of hay has been laid in and fed to livestock to date. This is less than a year ago, but its quality, like that of haylage and other fodders, is higher.

BRIEF

MILK PRODUCTION, SHORTFALLS -- Almost 38 million tons of milk have been produced to date throughout the country, 609,000 tons more than a year ago. The supply of milk to the state has significantly increased in July. More meat has also been procured compared with last year. Almost all union republics are stepping up production and procurement of produce: Uzbekistan is behind with milk and meat; Kirghizia is behind with milk; Kazakhstan is behind with meat. Farms everywhere are now preparing for wintering. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Jul 85 LD]

LUSHEV APPOINTED HEAD OF USSR FORCES IN GDR

LD191504 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1449 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jul (ADN) -- At the decision of the USSR Government, Army General Petr Lushev has been appointed the new commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFR).

SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES LEADERSHIP CHANGE

LD200855 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Jul 85, p 5

["Moscow Denies Warsaw Pact Change" -- DAILY TELEGRAPH headline; by Moscow correspondent Nigel Wade]

[Text] The Soviet Defense Ministry yesterday denied Western reports of a switch in the command of Warsaw Pact forces. "No changes have taken place," a spokesman said when asked who now headed the Warsaw Pact.

According to foreign press reports, Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, 67, dismissed as chief of staff last year, is replacing Marshal Viktor Kulikov, 64, as the Pact's commander.

Meanwhile it is strongly rumoured that Marshal Aleksey Yepishev, 77, has retired after 23 years as chief of the military's political commissar network. And the Defence Ministry spokesman hinted that some changes might be announced.

'KAVKAZ-85' TROOP MANEUVERS ASSESSED, SUMMARIZED

LD211841 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] The exercise of troops of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military Okrug under the codename "Kavkaz-85," which was held on the territory of Georgia and Azerbaijan, ended today. At the microphone is Lieutenant General Mikhail Mikhaylovich Sotskov, first deputy commander of the okrug's troops.

[Begin recording] The exercise took place over a large area. It was a complicated area, indented with rocks and various natural obstacles, a mountainous terrain. The majority of units and subdivisions showed a high degree of skill on the ground and in the air. A high degree of professional training was shown by the commanders and staffs on all levels in the leadership of the troops. I should like to note in particular the high degree of organization and interaction on the battlefield of infantry, tank troops, artillery troops, and sappers and the cooperation of combat helicopters and the air force with the land troops. The leadership of the exercise also set the task of checking the mountain training of the members of all types of troops.

Artillery and tank subdivisions showed a good degree of training in the forced crossing of water obstacles. They showed a high degree of professional training in this particular aspect of our theater. I should like to assure the workers of the whole of our country that the servicemen of Transcaucasia will continue to spare no effort so that the okrug's troops should always be prepared to defend the sacred frontiers of our socialist motherland. [End recording]

DEATH OF SOVIET GENERAL VOLZHIN REPORTED

PM101208 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jul 85 Second Edition p 4

[Obituary: "A.N. Volzhin"]

[Excerpt] Lieutenant General Professor Aleksey Nikolayevich Volzhin, participant in the Great Patriotic War, meritorious figure of science and technology of the RSFSR, winner of Lenin and State prizes, and doctor of technical sciences, has died tragically.

A.N. Volzhin was born 5 November 1915 in Moscow into the family of an office worker. He began his working life at Moscow's "Ventilyator" Plant as an electrician. He graduated from Moscow's Institute of Communications Engineers. He was on active service from the start to the finish of the Great Patriotic War and displayed courage and valor.

In the postwar period A.N. Volzhin has worked in engineering and management posts and has engaged in scientific activity.

TWO SOVIET NAVAL AVIATION OFFICERS DIE

PM161549 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jul Second Edition carries on page 4 two obituaries of Soviet servicemen who have died in the execution of their duties.

The first obituary reads: "The command and party committee of the Navy Aviation Directorate and his combat friends and comrades announce with deep grief that Aviation Major General Aleksey Mikhaylovich Sidorov, chief of the Navy Aviation Rear Services and deputy commander of the Naval Aviation for Rear Services, member of the CPSU since 1944, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, and recipient of the Order of Lenin, Order of the Labor Red Banner, two Orders of the Patriotic War First Class, an Order of the Patroitic War Second Class, Orders of the Red Star, the order 'for service to the motherland in the USSR Armed Forces' third class, and many medals, has died in the execution of his official duties and they express their profound condolences to the friends and relatives of the deceased."

The second obiturary reads: "The command and party committee of the Navy Aviation Directorate and his combat friends and comrades announce with deep grief that Colonel Viktor Pavlovich Kokorev, member of the CPSU since 1968, has died in the execution of his official duties and express their profound condolences to the friends and relatives of the deceased."